Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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VOL. XXV NO. 308 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

De Valera Becomes Fuehrer Of Ireland

King And Cabinet At Loggerheads

NAHAS PASHA REJECTS Coalition Proposal

Constitutional Crisis In Egypt

FINAL PALACE OFFER

CAIRO, Dec. 29.

A decisive stage has been reached in the conflict between the Palace and the Government.

King Farouk has proposed the formation of a Commission to examine the points of difference.

The proposal will be submitted to the Cabinet for acceptance or rejection.

The proposal followed King Farouk's request to Nahas Pasha to form a Coalition Government, which Nahas Pasha declined.

KING'S PROPOSAL

The King is reported to be prepared to accept the decisions of the Commission, which would include the past and present Premiers, Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate, the Minister for Justice and certain other high officers of Law, such as the President of the Appeal Court.

THE ALTERNATIVE

If the Cabinet rejects the proposal the only alternative apparently will be a new Ministry, under the president of the Chamber, Doctor Ahmed Maher, brother of the King's chief adviser, Ali Maher Pasha or under Mahamed Mahmoud Pasha, Opposition leader.

It is understood Ahmed Maher would consent to form a ministry, if asked—Reuter.

Premier Nahas Pasha, who is involved in a war with the Palace.

Troops To Be Called Out

Interruption Of Essential Services Will Not Be Permitted By Govt.

PARIS, December 29.

Urgent measures in connection with the strike, which were decided at a meeting of the Ministers this morning, will be communicated to the rest of the Cabinet at 3-30 p.m.

M. Dormoy, Minister for Interior, has been in Conference with General Robert, the Military Governor of Paris. There seems to be no doubt that troops will be used at strike-breakers if the strike persists.

M. Chautemps told the Press: "The situation created is extremely serious, but the Government are determined to face it with the utmost vigour. In no case will the Government admit an interruption of the services essential to the life of the nation."

Water, gas and electricity services are at present normal, owing to emergency workers. It is estimated that as a result of the strike hundred thousand workers, out of over a million, are having a walk.

Workers are demanding an average increase of hundred francs per month, but the municipality offered an increase of fifty.—Reuter

Charge Against American Big Business

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.

Attacking monopolistic practices, the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Jackson in a speech today accused "Big Business" of going on strike against the Government in an effort "to liquidate the New Deal" and seizing the current recession as a cudgel to whack concession out of the Government.

Mr. Jackson asserted that the Government's recovery programme had restored profits to business and the only criticism of the New Deal economic programme was that it did not do enough to guard the recovery from the raids of the monopolist.—Reuter's Special.

LIBERAL FEDERATION SESSION OPENS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The nineteenth session of the All-India National Liberal Federation opened here amidst enthusiastic scenes in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

After Mr. J N. Basu welcomed the delegates and delivered his address Mr V S. Sreenivasa Sastri proposed Sir Chimanlal Satalvad's name as president.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani seconded the proposal and Sir Chimanlal took the chair amidst cheers. He then delivered his presidential address.—A. P

(Presidential Speech on page 8.)

Local markets observed a partial hartal on December 29 at Jubbulpore in respect to the late R. A. Hunathrao. Raja Saheb of Saugor, who expired this morning. He was the President of the District Council for twenty years.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Madras Premier's Plea For Uniform Policy For All Provinces

MADRAS, December 29.

"Education, law and order may be neglected, but if your Department is neglected it would affect the people of our country. Of course there are many difficulties in evolving and implementing a good programme of public health of which one is financial", observed the Hon. Mr Rajagopalachari, Premier, opening this morning the Public Health Ministers Conference convened by the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, Madras at the Secretariat.

Proceeding Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that his view was that Government of India should bear the expenses of such conferences convened to evolve a uniform all-India programme and policies since the financial position of Provinces was not sound.

Concluding, the Premier, referred to Prohibition introduced in Salem and the honorary system of medical service and explained Government's scheme in this behalf.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan next explained the objects of the Conference and felt satisfied that major provinces had been represented on it.

It is understood about 15 subjects have been set down for consideration at the Conference.

Questions relating to Services, rural medical relief and sanitation will occupy the attention of the Conference.

The aim is to evolve a fairly uniform policy in dealing with constitutional and administrative problems in regard to medical and public health matters

The Conference is expected to conclude to-day.—United Press.

CATHOLIC TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

He Has Made Christian Ethics Fully His Own

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

"Outside the Church none perhaps has echoed more eloquently the Church's appeal to Christian Ethics than Mahatma Gandhi who in his immense endeavour for India's economic uplift never loses sight of the supremacy of spiritual values" said the Papal Legate in the course of an inspiring address inaugurating the National Eucharistic Congress this evening.

The island ground where the Congress is being held was seething with a mass of humanity nearly a lakh of Catholics and non-Catholics witnessing the imposing function. The Papal Legate said "The ideals of Mahatma Gandhi have many affinities with Christian Ethics and he has assimilated some of our most important moral teachings. As the Poet Tagore, has pointed out recently, but for the successful working of Christian Ethics, we rely on what in connection with India, has been called "Christian Dynamic", namely, Christian grace and inspiration the richest source of which we hold to be in Eucharist.

"We stand indeed for law-abidingness and devoted loyalty to public authorities" accept then my heartiest thanks and concluding assurance that the Catholic Community will ever show its gratefulness by sharing or respecting all legitimate endeavours and aspirations of other communities and of this illustrious corporation on the common platform of India's national unity and greatness" observed the Papal Legate, replying to the civic address of the Madras Corporation this evening.

He added, "The Church not only respects but also fosters each country's national culture compatible with her message and while as an institution her programme is to keep out from party politics, she allows, nay, she wishes, those of her adherents capable of promoting common welfare to partake in civic activities and thus introduce the wisdom and strength of religion into the veins of public life".—A. P.

SARDAR PATEL AT MADRAS

To Consult 'C. R.' About Congress Cabinet Agenda

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here by the Bombay Express this evening. He was received at the station by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee, the Hon. Mr. S. Ramanathan, Mr. K. Santhanam, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. A. Kaleswar Rao and Mr. M. Bapinedu, Parliamentary Secretaries and other prominent Congressmen.

OBJECT OF VISIT.

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is paying this visit to the city with a view to studying the working of the Congress Ministry in this Province.

It is further understood that he will take the opportunity to discuss with the Hon Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Premier the business of the forthcoming Working Committee meeting to be held at Bombay on January 2 as the latter is not likely to attend the meeting.

The Sardar stays here for two days.—United Press.

CONFEDERATION NOT TO SUPPORT STRIKE

PARIS, Dec. 29

It is learned that the General Labour Confederation has let it be known among the Paris strikers that it entirely disapproves of the present movement The Executive of the Confederation is preparing to meet as soon as the Cabinet rises.—Reuter.

PARIS WITHOUT TRANSPORT

PARIS, Dec. 29

It was learned late last night that the water service would not be affected by the strike but a strike of buses and tubes has been decided on in sympathy with the Municipal services.

Early morning workers, unaware of the strike decision overnight, arrived to find none of the normal means of travelling to work and formed queues for buses and underground trains until

(Continued on page 7, column 1.)

De Valera's Fight For A Republic

De Valera had never approved of the Free State Constitution which followed the treaty between the British Government and the Sinn Fein leaders Griffiths, Collins and others signed in 1921. The motion of Mr. Arthur Griffiths in Dail Eireann for ratifying the agreement was carried by a narrow majority of 64 to 57. During the debates, a profound gulf was disclosed between Mr. De Valera on the one hand and Messrs Griffiths and Collins on the other. Mr. De Valera's view was that the delegates had no right to abandon their ideal of a republic while his opponents did not want to fight for a mere "phrase".

Finally it was found that Mr. De Valera was not in a majority among his countrymen, Mr. Griffiths being elected President of the Dail Eireann in his place. A Provisional Government for the purpose of winning the new Irish Free State Government into being, was constituted Michael Collins and William Cosgrave being its prominent members, on January 16, 1922 the reins of Government of Ireland were handed over to Collins as acting Premier and the Irish Free State formally came into being.

Thus was given a dramatic turn to the centuries' old struggle of Ireland for freedom. Whatever were still considered as shortcomings of the new Constitution from the republican-nationalist view-point have been removed one by one by steady legislation and with full support from public opinion by Mr. De Valera himself during the last few years, although he had boycotted the new Constitution and fought it from outside in the characteristically Irish way for many years. He succeeded in his efforts because the Constitution was self-sufficient, having in it seeds of growth. Mr. De Valera has laid the coping stone to the edifice by getting passed the new Constitution.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Matunga Athletic Club
Harban Singh
CHAMPION WRESTLER (All-In)
OF THE ORIENT
WILL GIVE A LECTURE ON
"Importance Of Physical Culture"
AT THE
Asthika Samaj Hall,
Matunga
TO-DAY (THURSDAY)
AT 8-30 P.M.

Republic Replaces Free State

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO NEW CONSTITUTION

Ceremonial Inauguration Of New Government

DUBLIN, December 29.

The fifteen-year old Irish Free State expired, as the Dublin clocks chimed midnight and the new State of Ireland (Eire) was born as provided under the New Constitution and was celebrated with religious and military ceremonial throughout the State. The last meeting of the Free State Executive Council was held yesterday.

The New Oath

This morning the Government of Ireland met and took the Oath of Allegiance to the New Constitution after which Mr. De Valera with his Ministers drove in State, accompanied by cavalry from the Government buildings, through the principal streets towards the cathedral to join the distinguished congregation attending a votive mass.

All Join Prayer

Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Quakers assembled in their respective places of worship, this being the first time that all religious denominations joined in welcoming and interceding for the success of political measures.

A salute of 21 guns was fired and near the city, troops and all garrisons paraded and saluted the flag, after which the Irish National Anthem was played.

Flags fluttered from all public buildings.

DE VALERA BECOMES IRISH FUEHRER

The Birth of the new State of Ireland (Eire) was celebrated today with religious and military ceremonial. Under the New Constitution, Mr. De Valera will be known as Taoiseach (the Irish equivalent for Fuehrer or Duce).

A new permanent body, the Council of State, similar to the British Privy Council, comes into being as the President's Advisory Body, the members of which will be Mr. De Valera, Leader, Mr. Sean O'Kelly, Deputy Leader, Mr. O'Sullivan, Chief Justice, Mr. Maguire, President of the High Court, Mr. Fahy, Chairman of the Dail, Mr. Lynch, Attorney-General and Mr. W. Cosgrave.

The New President must be elected before August 27, by a universal suffrage and proportional representation and he will sign and promulgate all Laws.

In general, he will act on the advice of the Government, but in certain cases, on the advice of the Dail or Taoiseach. While jurisdiction is claimed over the whole of Ireland, it will not be exercised over Ulster. Divorce is not recognised and even a person divorced abroad cannot remarry in Ireland.—Reuter.

DE VALERA FUEHRER OF IRELAND.

SINN FEIN'S PROTEST

DUBLIN, Dec. 29

The only note of protest against the New Constitution was struck by the Sinn Fein which hung out a black flag from its office windows by the Nell Square The organisation does not represent any substantial body of opinion

At the votive mass, mentioned earlier, none of the leaders of the Finegael or the Labour Party was present. Good order prevails and everywhere groups in the streets cheered Mr De Valera.—Reuter's Special.

NO FUNDAMENTAL ALTERATION

Westminster View Of New Irish State

LONDON, Dec. 29

An official statement from 10 Downing Street on the new Irish Constitution says:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom considered the position created by the New Constitution which the Irish Free State Parliament approved of in June 1937 and which came into force on December 29.

They are prepared to view the Constitution as not effecting a fundamental alteration in the position of the Irish Free State, henceforth to be described under the New Constitution, as Eire or Ireland, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have ascertained that His Majesty's Governments in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are also prepared so to treat the New Constitution."

The statement proceeds: "The United Kingdom Government cannot recognise that the adoption of the name 'Eire' or 'Ireland' or any other provision of the Articles Two Three and Four of the New Constitution involves any right to territory or jurisdiction over the territory forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or in any way affects the position of Northern Ireland as an integral part of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

"They, therefore, regard the use of the name 'Eire' or 'Ireland' in this connection as relating only to that area which is known as the Irish Free State."—Reuter's Special

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a qualified Building Supervisor see immediately with certificates to Kantilal, Chandra Bhuvan, Harvey Road, New Gamdevi. (9533)

Wanted a Graduate strong in English, Persian and Mathematics for the High School in the grade of 45-7 (triennial) 120. Apply immediately to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharampur State (Dist: Surat). (7597)

Wanted (a) One Mechanic Chauffeur, who is a careful driver and an expert Mechanic. (b) One Electrician, holding first class Electrician Government Licence or one holding diploma in Electrical Engineering from recognised institution. Salary according to merit. Apply to The Secretary to Mrs. Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, P.O., Ahmedabad. (7591)

Wanted Managers, Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, Storekeepers, Inspectors, Typists all over India. Brilliant Prospectus. Apply to Golden Corporation Ltd., Jullundur City. (9538)

Experienced Superintendents for cane plantation farms in Bengal. Apply North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gopalpur, district Rajshahi, E. B. Railway. (7581)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9581 "Bombay Chronicle."

241. PROFESSIONAL ADLETS

Dream Revelation Mystery of dreams marvellously revealed; 4 questions Rupee One. Write:—Professor M. G. Mehta, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar). (9574)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Prof. Gill Cures Old and Incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesies past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possesses Certificates from all parts of world. Send birth date or time of writing with stamps. Visit 2 to 6. Gateway Hotel, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay. (9582)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

The Palladium Assurance Company, Limited, (Progressive Life Office) invites applications for Chief Agency or Agencies from respectable persons on decent remuneration, Commission hereditary. Apply to Head Office, 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (9557)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Small loans advanced against securities. For particulars send four anna stamps. Tukaram, Podar Street, Santa Cruz. (9584)

534. CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Central Hotel, Big-Daman, is the right place to enjoy yourself when on a holiday at Daman. Charges Rs. 2|4 per head per day. (9575)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.

As from TO-DAY, the 30th December, 1937, Mr. D. N. MEHTA Bill Collector, is no longer authorised to collect moneys due to us.
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
(7592)

NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 Rupees three per Share of Rs. 100 each, will be paid on and after 28th January, 1938, from 11-0 A.M. to 1-0 P.M. on Saturdays and from 11-0 to 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) on the other week days.
By order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1937.
7596.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED, will be held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1938, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th JANUARY, to WEDNESDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY, 1938, both days inclusive. The Company will, however, continue to receive Fractional Certificates already issued and to be issued hereafter for conversion into shares till 31st January 1938.

By Order of the Board,
For the Associated Cement Companies Ltd.
CEMENT AGENCIES LTD., Managing Agents.
P. J. BILIMORIA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 17th December, 1937.

NOTE:—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1938 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Wednesday, the 16th February 1938.
7595.

Public Notices.

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

As from TO-DAY, the 30th December, 1937, Mr. D. N. MEHTA Bill Collector, is no longer authorised to collect moneys due to us. For the Eastern Chemical Co. Ltd.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
(7593)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

TWO NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 6 and Special Rate Circular No. 20 of 1937, have been issued. Particulars may be obtained from the
CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER,
Bombay, or Stations.
(7585)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Construction of a Building for THE MAHARANI GAJARA RAJA SURGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT GWALIOR.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the Office of the undersigned or from the Chief Engineer, Gwalior during office hours.

Sealed Tenders will be accepted upto 4-0 p.m. on the 10th January 1938.

The State do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE, & BHUTA, F.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
Chartered Architects,
34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
(7590)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

On behalf of our clients Mr. DHARAMSY BHAGWANJI and the heirs of Pitamber Bhagwanji deceased notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between PITAMBER BHAGWANJI (since deceased), Dharamsy Bhagwanji, Mohanlal Ramji, Vallabhdas Ramji and Haridas Ramji carrying on business as merchants and commission agents at Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, under the style or firm of Ramji Thakarsy & Co., was dissolved as from Kartak Sud the 1st, Samvat 1993 (15th November, 1936) so far as concerned the said Pitamber Bhagwanji and Dharamsy Bhagwanji who retired from the said firm from that date.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Mohanlal Ramji, Vallabhdas Ramji and Haridas Ramji who will continue to carry on the said business in the same name and at the same place.

Dated at Bombay this 29th day of December, 1937.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Dharamsy Bhagwanji and the heirs of Pitamber Bhagwanji.
7594.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Govt. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE CONTINENTAL CALENDAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January 1938 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 115, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, by order of Sheth Mangumal Hargovindsingh, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Punjalal Chhotalal, the Proprietor of The Continental Calendar Manufacturing Co.:—

Stock-In-Trade as well as Machinery of the said Continental Calendar Manufacturing Co. including Tradel, Punching, Cutting, Perforating, Folding and Stitching Machines, Screw Embossing Press, Cutter, Electric Motor, English, Gujarati and Marathi types, Racks, Cupboards, Chairs, Tables, Blocks, Dies, Punches, Paper, Calendars, English, German, American Pictures, Blottings, Lables, etc.

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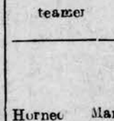
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Bavre	1st		7th	Feb
Taijin	27th		11th	
London	23rd	Feb	10th	Mar.
Hmalaya	11th	Mar.	25th	"

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IDENTIFY YOURSELVES WITH THE PROVINCE

Shankar Rao Deo's Call To Madras Mahrattas

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Mahratta Education Fund, Madras took place at Sundareswarar Hall, Mylapore to-day under the presidency of Sjt. Shanker Rao Deo, Poona The Celebration Committee have brought out an attractive volume as a souvenir on the occasion both in English and Marathi

Sjt. Shanker Rao Deo in the course of his presidential speech said:—

I thank you very much for the honour that you have accorded in asking me to preside over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Mahratta Education Fund and the rare opportunity in exchanging fraternal greetings with my Mahratta brethren I think myself to be fortunate to be able to attend this ceremony in spite of my numerous pre-occupations.

In the year 1893 the Maharshi, Justice Ranade drew our attention to our brethren in this part. In the same year Lokmanya Tilak in his sojourn to Madras, got himself acquainted to Mahratta families; and after a year or so brought to the notice of the Maharashtrians their brothers in the south. As a matter of fact the royal family of Tanjore is the family of Vyankoji Raje, the brother of Shivaji. Maharashtra equally owes to the three royal families of Satara, Kolhapur and Tanjore for its culture. After Shivaji the Tanjore family became a bit aloof as it had very few contacts with the Maharashtra activities proper.

The Mahratta colonies in the South India are in some respects different from those of other ones. Marathi speaking population of Madras Presidency excluding States is nearly 1,25,000; and in the whole of South India it is nearly 2,25,000: whose cultural problems have lately become rather very difficult and complicated. The time has come when the Mahratta community in the South will have to chalk out a definite line of action and policy to solve their problems of language, matrimony and economic well-being.

As you have permanently settled down here you should not hesitate and disdain to adopt the language of the Province But as long as you have in your heart a love for Marathi language you will have to preserve it even at great sacrifice. For this purpose you should teach your children to read and write in Marathi in their early age. But you should not insist on the Marathi as the medium of all their instructions. For, generally speaking the medium of instructions will remain the language of the Province.

We have to solve our provincial problems in the light of national ideals and aspirations. As Indian nationalism cannot be contrary to the Ideals of humanity so our Provincialism cannot be in opposition to Indian nationalism. As we have to strive for the growth of humanity through India so we have to strive for the full development of Indian culture through our provincial culture. In these days of democracy the imperialist mentality has no place of honour in the scheme of life. The community which strives for the political, economical and social conquest of other communities will get itself insulted and humiliated in the long run.

What "the Mahratta Education Fund" has been doing for the educational advancement of the Maharashtra Community here during the last quarter of a century has indeed borne good fruit. That your institution has resolved not to take part in the active politics is, in my opinion also a sound policy. The Mahratta Education Fund has achieved a good deal in preserving the Marathi language and culture. Nevertheless you can still advance more in that direction. I may assure you that in future you will get our active co-operation and help.

Your life in its natural course is acquiring the specific characteristics of the local culture and this new synthesis, I do hope, will make your cultural life nobler, richer and more exalted.

AHMEDABAD WELCOME TO SAVARKAR

Arrival Of Hindu Sabha Delegates

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, December 29.

Mr. Savarkar, President-elect of the Hindu Mahasabha arrived this morning with Bhai Parmanand and was given great ovation at the station. He was taken in a huge procession which terminated in Bhagubhai Vanda. At several places on the way, he was garlanded. Some Buddhist delegates joined in the procession.

About 300 delegates from various parts of India have hitherto arrived and at noon Dr. Moonje and other delegates are expected.

Fair Index Of Muslim Mass Support To Congress

U. P. By-election Results, An Eye-Opener To League Leaders, Says Dr. Ashraf

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Dr. Ashraf, formerly Secretary, Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Congress, has issued the following statement in regard to the present by-elections for Muslim seats in U.P., which were contested by the Congress:—

The by-elections for the three Muslim seats of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, Moradabad, Sahranpur, Bulandshahr—are over and the Congress has lost to the Muslim League by various margins ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. of the total votes polled in these elections. In the five by-elections which we have so far contested against the Muslim League the Congress secured 16,656 as against 15,813 votes polled for the League candidates. We won the Gonda rural seat without opposition. As a rule the villages have supported us and the town areas have gone over to the Muslim League. Considering the fact that the Congress evade a direct approach to Muslim masses in face of bitter opposition from Muslim leaders, we have reason to feel satisfied with our progress. Besides Bijnor where we secured over 78 per cent and beat the League candidate by well over 5000 votes. On an average we have secured over 40 per cent of votes polled in these election.

Even in Bulandshahr where we fared worst, we led in 15 of 34 polling stations and gave good fight in others. No vote was cast for the Muslim League at two polling stations.

ONLY ONE VOTE!

Eahon Bahadurnagar and Banhpur—and at Baroli the League candidate secured only one vote. The present franchise being primarily based on property qualification and limited in character, we may safely claim our success in these contests as a fair index of Muslim mass support for the Congress programme and the policy of Direct Contact with the Muslim masses. This is of course no measure of the support which we expect from the vast unenfranchised mass of Muslims for our economic and political programme.

However, I am not slow to confess that the Muslim League has visibly improved its position and prospects during the last few months. But the methods adopted to secure this improvement are hardly creditable to a political party, much less to a party which proposes to stand for complete independence. While it is true that the Muslim League is trying to spread out to the Muslim masses, it is equally certain that they are exploiting their ignorance and poverty and thanks to the anti-national institution of communal electorates, they are going to unimaginable lengths in arousing the worst religious and communal passions and a feeling of hysteria in the urban Muslim population. I should not be surprised if we witness communal riots in places where the Muslim League is establishing itself. In fact, unless the Congress Governments take appropriate action, the communalists have decided to misuse the democratic liberties which Congress ministries alone offer for their own personal and anti-national ends. Our task under these conditions is comparatively difficult. For over 20 years the Muslims of India have been doped with cheap sensationalism and extra-territorial patriotism and even to-day its effect is only too apparent in the outlook of prominent Muslim Leaders.

MUSLIM LANDLORDS FRIGHTENED

Thus our struggle has to be necessarily slow, protracted and even painful and our purpose mainly educative. The economic and political processes are, however, supporting us and facilitating our task. The fact that we have succeeded in a short time in winning the majority of Muslim electors to our cause is disconcerting to most of the leaders of the Muslim League. In fact, they have begun to discover that the Muslim masses are getting too revolutionary for them. While the landlords of the Muslims League are frightened at the agrarian reforms now being introduced by Congress Ministries, the Muslim masses feel that the Congress is only too slow and perhaps unjustifiably timid in launching a programme of active anti-imperialist mass struggle. I should not be surpised if after their victories in the recent by-elections the leaders of the Muslim League make desperate efforts to come to terms with the Congress. However, a compromise with communalism is ruled out by the whole course of our development. To say the least, it will revive Hindu communalism and pave the way for a religious civil war instead of social revolution. A compromise with the Muslim League in particular will put a premium on political desertion and opportunism and will stop the growth of all political and national life in this country. Instead of a compromise we must confront them with a programme of mass action in opposition to the Federal Scheme to which the League also formally subscribes and a plan of struggle for the enforcement of our demand of Constituent Assembly. The workers and peasants' movement is an even more effective reply to communalism. That way lies the solution of the Hindu-Muslim Problem. No other course is possible or practicable.—United Press.

PUNJAB GOVT. KEEPS MUM

Release Of Amir Hyder Khan

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

The General Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, has issued the following statement:—

"On November 6th last a letter of enquiry concerning Mr. Amir Hyder Khan, one of the five Regulation III prisoners, in the Punjab, was addressed by me to the Government of Punjab seeking information on a report received from reliable sources that Mr. Khan's old detention order has been withdrawn and that a new one has been issued by the Punjab authorities

"It may be recalled that Mr. Khan was for a long time in Rajmundry Jail and when Congress accepted office he was forthwith removed to Muzafargarh Jail in the Punjab. If the report is correct this new order would make him wholly and solely a Punjab Government prisoner. Is the silence of the Punjab Government, even after the reminder, to be taken as a tacit confirmation of the report? I fail to understand the reason for this move.—

PLAZA
(DADAR)
From SATURDAY, 1st Jan., 1938
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
ON THE STAGE
PROF. GHOSE
M.C.L. (London), Gold Medalist and his Company of SEVEN TALENTED GIRLS in a VARIETY SHOW of MAGIC, ILLUSION and DANCES along with our usual Cinema Programme:
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VIDYAPATI
THE ROXY
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45
TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 2-30 P. M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

That death was caused by perforated peritonitis as the result of a homicidal stab wound in the abdomen, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Mirza Mohamed Mirza Ahmed (30), a hawker, who was stabbed on the 16th December at Dadar. Mirza was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died next day.

A rider was added by the jury that the wound was inflicted by means of a knife by Kurbanalli Yacoobkhan with murderous intent. He ought to be prosecuted on the charge of murder.

They added, on the evidence that Yacoobkhan Nabibax Khan, the father of the first suspect who was aware that his son had an open knife in his hand, and was aware of his son's homicidal intent and yet he assisted him. They therefore recommended his prosecution for being an abettor.

A witness stated that while he was drinking tea in a tea shop on the ground floor of Rana Terrace on Vincent Road, he heard some noise. Some persons took the first suspect out of the tea shop. The first suspect had an open knife in his hand. He began to abuse the Mogul in the tea shop. Later the deceased came there with a view to pacifying the suspect. Upon this the second suspect, who was nearby slapped deceased in the face. The deceased thereupon caught hold of both the suspects.

Kurbanalli then stabbed the deceased in his abdomen with the open knife.

Three men, who were arrested on Monday by the Vigilance Branch on a charge of trying to dispose of a minor girl, were placed to-day before the Mazagoan Police Court and were ordered to be remanded to police custody.

The accused were arrested at Thakurdwar Road. The police, in applying for a remand of the accussed to custody, stated that the accused made several attempts in Bombay to sell a minor girl for a substantial amount. The girl in question is a minor Marwari girl from Ratlam State.

Nineteen persons were arrested yesterday from different parts of the city on charges of gambling.

Eleven persons were arrested at House No. 95, Masjid street. Five were arrested by the Agripada police in a raid carried out by Sergeant Newlands in Patra Chawl at Killedar street. Gopal Ladoo was arrested on a charge of receiving sutta bets in a passage on the first floor of Sabuwala Building at Elphinstone Road. Another man was arrested on a charge of selling envelopes containing sutta forecasts.

All the accused were placed today before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Police Court, and ordered to be bailed out.

Sadhu's Alleged Hypnotic Tricks

Allegations that he had been duped by a 'Sadhu,' who is stated to have practised hypnotic tricks on him, were made by B. E. Pavri in a complaint lodged with the Police.

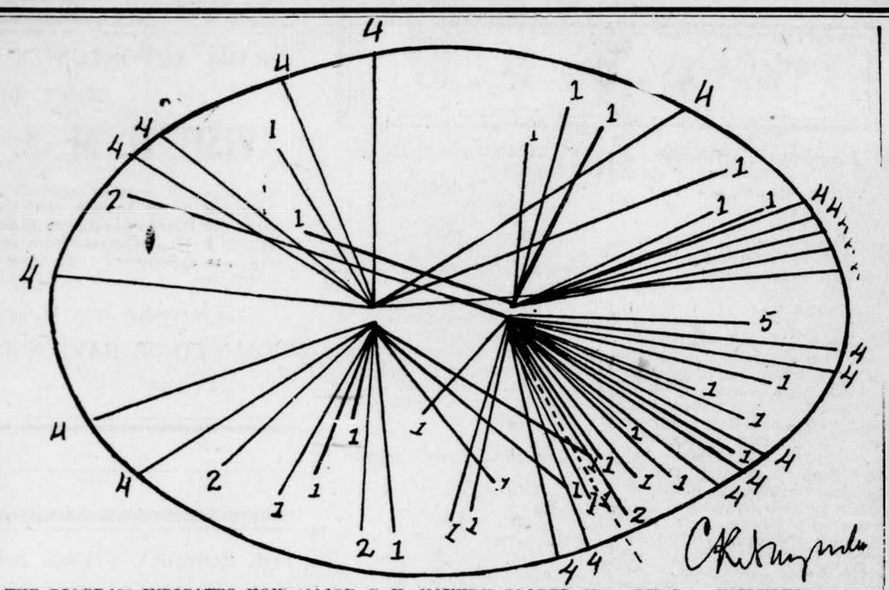
The 'Sadhu,' who was arrested yesterday, was placed this morning before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court. The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 150.

The Police in applying for a remand of the accused, Usman Haroon, to custody, stated that B. E. Pavri was waiting for a tramcar at Golpitha on Dec. 23, when the accused, dressed as a 'sadhu,' approached him and gave him "good advice."

The 'sadhu' told him that the world was absolutely bad and advised him to be careful. The 'sadhu' then left Pavri.

After some time the 'sadhu' again approached him and asked for his gold buttons. Pavri refused, and the 'sadhu' disappeared mysteriously. Pavri was surprised to find that his gold buttons and Rs. 4 were missing. It was a mystery to him. He went and lodged a complaint with the police.

Pavri accidentally met the accused again at Golpitha and got him arrested. The 'sadhu' when questioned by the police, denied all knowledge of the incident.



THE DIAGRAM INDICATES HOW MAJOR C. K. NAYUDU SCORED 120 RUNS, INCLUDING 21 FOURS IN HIS SECOND VENTURE AGAINST PROF. DEODHAR'S TEAM AT THE FESTIVAL MATCH. THE DOTTED LINES DENOTE WHERE NAYUDU WAS CAUGHT BY VINOO MANKAD.

KISAN SABHA DAY ON JAN. 9

Mr. Yagnik's Appeal

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Jt. Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, has issued the following to the Press:—

I appeal to the Kisans and Kisan organisations in the whole country to observe Sunday, January 9, as the "Bihar Kisan Sabha Day" to express their solidarity with the premier Kisan Sabha of Bihar in its struggle against the ban imposed by the Bihar Congress Committee and the attacks of the Zamindars of the Province.

CITY INFECTED WITH SMALL-POX

The Director of Information writes:—

Bombay having been declared to be infected with small-pox, it is most essential that intending passengers by steamer should strictly observe the following regulations:—

All passengers must provide themselves with vaccination certificates showing that they have been vaccinated within the past three years and, if possible, more than 12 days prior to the date of embarkation.

Failing the possession of such vaccination certificates, passengers may be prevented from embarking and even if allowed to embark will be liable to encounter delay and difficulty in landing at oversea ports.

No passenger will be allowed to embark in any ship so as to spend the night on board prior to medical inspection without the special permission of the Port Health Office.

The issue of visitors' passes will be reduced to a minimum and ordinarily no visitors will be allowed to board through ships, while visitors to all departing ships will only be allowed on board at the time of, and after undergoing, medical inspection and then only on the production of vaccination certificates and special passes.

TARDEO JARTHOSHTI MANDAL'S ACTIVITIES

Mr. Karanjia On Service To Humanity

"The service of humanity is on a par with religious acts. Those who are not blessed with the purse power can be of equal service to the public at large, by their manual and mental exertions only."

So said Mr. Behramji N. Karanjia, as President of the gathering at the 72nd anniversary celebrations of the Batliwala Agiari at Tardeo, while eulogising the honorary services rendered by the officers of the Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal, under whose auspices the gathering was held.

ACTIVITIES OF T. J. MANDAL.

After the Jashan ceremony was performed, a programme of devotional songs and prayer and dialogue, rendered by the pupils of Aimai Batliwala's School, was gone through. Then the annual report of the Tardeo Jarthoshti Mandal was read, which showed that the Mandal in its seventh year of existence had continued to progress, and its activities were expanding. During the year its Store had sold goods to the tune of Rs. 40,000, thus serving the twofold purpose of supplying grain and oilman stores at cheap rates and giving work to some unemployed men. Among the other activities of the Mandal mention was made of the continuance of cutting and sewing classes for girls and the Arbitration Board, and the application made to the B. E. S. and T. Co. for running more trams from and to Tardeo, and for the erection of a shed at the Tram Terminus in the locality.

Major Sorab Bamji then gave an interesting discourse on the holy fire, and pointed out the advantages of the preservation and worship of the holy fire, the emblem of Ahure Mazda and through which the approach to Him was possible.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia after referring to the service to humanity spoke on the desirability of holding Jashan gatherings which had done the community immense benefit everywhere in the world. He advised his co-religionists to read the "Ethical Conceptions of the Gathas" which would make them more devoted to the teachings of Zoroastrianism.

He then pointed out that the hall of the Agiari even though lately built had proved too small for big gatherings like that of the evening. He then made an appeal to the Trustees of the late Sir D. M. Petit who owned the estates of the Maneckji Petit Mills (now dismantled), just near the Agiari, to spare some piece out of the vacant land for extending the hall. If the Mandal, in this connection, prepared a scheme he would do his utmost to make it successful. He then advised the Parsis to help the school of Bai Ruttanbai Pavri, one of the members of the Managing Committee of the Mandal; and congratulated the Mandal, specially the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Nusserwanji F. Mogrelia, for their labour of love for communal evil.

Khan Bahadur Manek H. Dadachanji spoke of the work of the Mandal, and the selfless service of Dr. Mogrelia, the heart and soul of the institution, and also referred to need of additional space for an enlarged hall. At dinner that followed at night concluded the day's proceedings.

Barrister Sawarkar, President-elect of the 19th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, arrived at Ahmedabad this morning, accompanied by Bhai Parmanand, Swami Gitanand and other delegates. He was received at the platform by large number of citizens when Mr K. K. Thakor, Chairman of the Reception Committee profusely garlanded him.

WELL-KNOWN WRITER AND SCHOLAR DEAD

Mr. Sorabji M. Desai, Author Of "Dookhine Dilasoe" Passes Away At Navsari

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Desai of Navsari, which occurred at his home town on Monday at 7 p.m. Mr. Desai was one of the most well-known writers in Gujarati literature and an able Sanskrit and Avestan scholar. His service to Gujarati literature for about five decades has been acknowledged to be as memorable as praiseworthy. His style was remarkable and such as is not generally discernible among Parsi writers. A writer of chaste Gujarati, he was proficient in Sanskrit and Avesta and often quoted Sanskrit literature to embellish or expand his writings, which were liked by a large number of readers specially Non-Parsi.

Among his numerous publications on literature, philosophy, theology etc., may be mentioned the well-known series of 56 parts called "Dookhine Dilasoe" (or "The consolation to the Distressed"), "Khoda-Nameh," "Ganje Shayaran." His latest work "My Rambles Celestial" has just been published.

The Gujarati literature has lost one of its ablest devotees, and his death leaves a void which is difficult to fill. May his soul rest in peace.

MUSLIM STUDENTS AND STUDY OF KORAN

Bills And Resolutions For Bombay Assembly Session

The following is the supplementary provisional agenda for the First Session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly commencing at the Assembly Hall, Bombay, on 10th January at 2 P.M.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.—(1) Bill No. XXV of 1937 (A Bill to provide for immediate effect being given for a limited period to provisions in Bills relating to the imposition or increase of taxes).—First, Second and Third readings.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.—(1) A Bill to provide Bombay Presidency Swadeshi Products Test—(Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.)

Mr. S. R. Bhartiya, M.L.A. will move the following resolutions:

This Assembly recommends to Government to issue instructions to all Departments of Government, semi-Government bodies, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities to insert in all contracts and agreements with non-Indian suppliers for the supply of stores materials, machinery or services a clause to the effect that the suppliers concerned shall afford every facility to Indian apprentices for practical training in factories, workshops or offices, owned, managed, controlled or patronised by them so as to enable the Indian apprentices to acquire a full knowledge of the technique and work of their trade, industry, calling or profession.

This Assembly recommends to Government that they should establish employment bureaus whose functions should be to keep registers of unemployed persons and to find out suitable employment for them.

Mr. I. H. Siddiqui, M.L.A. will move the following resolutions:—

This Assembly recommends to Government that the knowledge of Muslim culture being essential to the Muslims in their daily life, the teaching of the Quran and Sunnah should be made compulsory for Muslim boys in the primary and secondary schools and colleges in the Province of Bombay.

This Assembly recommends to Government that the study of the Arabic language should be made compulsory for Muslim boys in the secondary schools and colleges in the Province of Bombay.

This Assembly recommends to Government that a proportionate number of learned persons from the various communities selected by the communities themselves should be included in the text-book Committees appointed by Government from time to time to prescribe text-books for schools and colleges so as to enable the Committees to suggest text-books which will deal with the culture of all the communities in India in its various aspects.

SARASWATS WELCOME CHITRAPUR SWAMI

The Saraswat Colony in Santa Cruz, which is the main centre in the Suburbs of Chitrapur Saraswats, welcoming in their midst His Holiness Shri Anandashram Swamiji of Chitrapur Math, Shirali, on the eve of 24th. His Holiness was taken in a grand procession starting from the Saraswati Road amidst cheers of welcome and which was largely attended by all the Saraswats of the Suburbs from Bandra and North.

His Holiness was given a very fitting reception in a well decorated and spacious pandal erected in the colony premises. Mr. U. Dattatraya, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his welcome speech gave a brief resume of the growth of the colony.

The most outstanding feature of the festivities organised in honour of the revered guest were the Padpooja, or giving a purse to His Holiness and the Sarvajanik Bhiksha, i.e. a communal dinner on the 25th morning, in both of which all the Chitrapur Saraswats from all parts of Bombay participated. At the close of the festivities, a learned Pravachan was given by His Holiness on "Devotion to God".

On the eve of the 26th, all the people again assembled to receive blessings from His Holiness, and His Holiness after a brief address invoked the blessings of God on all his disciples in the suburbs and after distributing "Phalmantrakshat" took his leave amidst loud cheers.

ENGLAND'S PALESTINE POLICY CRITICISED

President At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, December 28.

Moulana Habibur Rahman of Ludhiana, President of the A.-I. Majlis-a-Ahrar who was recently elected the first Dictator of the Palestine Committee held on December 21, at Gujranwalla (Punjab) arrived here.

It is understood Moulana Habibur Rahman has come here to popularise the programme which was chalked out at the Gujranwalla namely that there should be no recruitment to the army in case Britain is involved in any imperialistic war nor Indians should give any moral or material support in that case to the British Government, boycott of all British goods, and the Imperialist Darbar if any held in India.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Majlis-a-Ahrar will be held at Aligarh on January 1, '38 when 'inter alia' the Sahidganj Mosque Agitation, Palestine Question and the delay in the Madhesaheba affair will be discussed.—United Press.

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And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 30 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Hospital Day Racing At Mahaluxmi

Obaid Rides Three Winners: Motky Scores In Easy Fashion

From Our Racing Correspondent.

Wednesday's racing drew a large crowd to Mahaluxmi and the Hospitals for which this day is annually set apart are bound to benefit appreciably as a result. The sport was well up to the average in interest, but backers could not have had a profitable afternoon, for the majority of favourites disobliged by losing. Obaid now riding in his best form, had a remarkably successful day in the saddle. He was astride three winners, had one second and one fourth in five mounts.

Bromley, the young Australian lightweight, who is dead out of luck at the moment was thrown heavily when his mount Naushaba charged the tapes in the Sir J. J. Hospital Plate. Severely bruised and shaken, Bromley was unable to meet his further engagements during the afternoon.

Mrs. Clarke's Motky won the Goculdas Tejpal Plate in easy fashion, his running being in direct contrast to his showing in the Bathurst Plate ran ten days ago. With Obaid in the saddle this time the son of Motky proved too good for Soltero, Blandello and company and has now done enough to earn promotion to a higher class.

George Bell had the pleasure of saddling another winner when Pegasus won for him in the St. George's Hospital Plate. He had capable handling from Gethin and won comfortably from Flamcoe and Sea Battle.

The Hospital Fund Plate went to an unconsidered outsider in Aziza who defied a big impost and easily accounted for Silver Star, Mujbil Hamid and ten others.

Hue d'Or carried the Begum Feeroza Dulhan's jacket to victory in the Sir J. J. Hospital Plate when he won in fine style from Resolve who must be winning a race of some sort before the season closes down.

The biggest dividend of the season up to date was returned when Twaisan—a new Arab pony got his unwanted head in front in the Probationers' Plate, Division III. Ridden by McArthur and a 61—1 chance in the market, this speedy youngster came with a fine late run to beat Bon Jour and Jirnas.

Mujbil was first home in Division I in accordance with popular anticipation and Legion, for once well away, recorded an easy success in the Convalescent Plate wherein he beat Wahid al Iraq, Tohalla and several useful performers.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE. (Div. I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400. Third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4lbs.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL 8-13 A. Rashid 1
Mr. Majid Tarfa NOORI 8-6 (car. 8-7) Rama Vithal .. 2
Messrs. S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's SAAD TAHA 8-13 Belle Bellai 3
Mr. Ebrahim Hamdal's SADONI 8-6 Naji Dawood .. 4
All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, Short-head, neck.

Time: 1min. 26 1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 14 Rs. 19 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE (Div. II.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply) Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs

Mr. T. A. Khan's TWAISAN 8-2 McArthur 1
Mr. K. T. Sampat's BON JOUR 8-13 Burn 2
Mr. Saleh Hassan's JIRNAS 8-6 Gethin 3
Mr. Yussuf Taha's ASAD UL MULK 8-6 Maxwell 4
All ran.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, head, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 25 2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 615 for win, Rs. 105, Rs. 20 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by T. M. Goculdas.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE (Div. III.) Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937, direct from the country of foaling and which have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAMAVI, 8-6, Obaid.. 1
Mr. Jarulla Ahmad's AL RABI, 8-13, E. Britt 2
Messrs S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's GAZAL, 8-13, Hutchins 3
Mr. Abdul Wahid's NEW YORK, 8-6, Brace 4
All ran.

Won by neck, head, 5 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 24 3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE Distance—5 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Starred Class.

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's HUE D'OR, 7-4, Britt 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RESOLVE, 9-10, Obaid 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REPLETE, 8-9, Marrable 3
Mr. M. N. Billimoria's SAVOY, 7-7, Whiteside 4
Not run: Fashion 8-9.

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 24|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's LEGION 8-3, Whiteside 1
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's WAHID AL IRAQ, 8-5, Maxwell 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's TOHALLA, 8-7, Selby 3
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SAGBAN PASHA, 9-1, Obaid 4
Not run: Kaimurz 8-10, Dhiyab 8-8, Nandkumar 8-4.

Won by 1 length, short-head, 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 52 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 81 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 38 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700 Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Svamvur's PEGASUS, 8-12, Gethin 1
Mr. M. Wemyss' FLAMCOE, 8-4, Harding 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE, 8-9, Meekings 3
Mr. V. O. Dziubinski's DON TANCREDO, 8-2, Kassim Hassan 4
All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 64 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 58 and Rs. 53 for places.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250 Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400 A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mrs. M. Clarke's MOTKY, 9-3, Obaid 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SOLTERO, 7-7, E. Britt 2
Mr. Kay and Mrs. N. E. Raymond's BLANDELLO, 8-11, Selby 3
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA, 9-0, Hutchins 4
Not run: Vidalin 9-0, Myron 7-12, Tressex 7-10.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 34 and Rs. 85 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs 600; Third Rs 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA, 9-4, Maxwell 1
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR, 8-2, Kassim Hassan 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID, 7-10, Evans 3
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's SADRAN MANFI, 7-10, Meekings 4
All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 164 for win, Rs. 58, Rs. 29 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s

A.M.

8-0 S. G. Ranade, Thumri. Assisted by VUB Instrumentalists. 8-30 Akhtari. Faizabadwali. Thumri. 8-45 VUB Trio, Asawari.

Noon.

12-0 Indian music

P.M.

1-0 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 European music. 1-30 Arthur Rubinstein—Pianist. Chopin. 1-40 Alfredo and his Orchestra. 5-30 Henry Hall and his Orchestra. 6-0 Ailsa Hutson—Entertainer. Songs, Recitations, Imitations, Yodelling and Plain fun. 6-20 Turdor Thorley—Baritone. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. Bhajan songs. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-40 Talk (Marathi): "Thumbing the books." By Prof. V. N. Naik. 7-55 New Mayfair dance Orchestra. 7-58 "Mike" Steps out—No. 3. Marooned on a Traffic Island. 8-13 Whimsical Walker—Humourist. Irish Humour. 8-28 Jascha Heifetz—Violin. 8-33 Hazel David.—Mezzo-Soprano. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Sarladevi and Pandit Badriprasad. Assisted by VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-45 Talk (English): "Down to the Sea in Ships." Romance of Sea. By Capt. D. Rose. 10-0 "Prem Popasa." Musical play in Hindustani.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 Umra Zia Begum, Naat; Bhajan; Geet. 8-30 AIR Orchestra, Asavri. 8-40 Master Krishna Chandra. Bhajan. 8-50 Feroz Nizami. 9-10 News (English): 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Master Krishna Chandra Khayal Lalit, Todi. 9-50 Feroze Nizami, Dadra Mand. Geet, 10-10 Umra Zia Begam. Popular songs.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Indian music. 1-30 Musical moments.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 AIR Trio, Sitar, Sarangi, Violin. 5-10 Feroze Nizami. Khayal Marwa Naat. 5-30 Umra Zia Begam, Geets. Thumri Pilu. 5-55 P. S. Mukerji. Rewa on Sarod. 6-15 Feroze Nizami. 6-30 "For villagers only." 7-30 Master Krishan Chandra. Bagesri. 7-40 Hamid Hussain Khamaj on Hamidi. 7-50 Umra Zia Begam Ghazal. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "A peep into Paradise." 8-15 Feroze Nizami, Bekhud. 8-35 AIR Orchestra—Hamir. 8-45 Umra Zia Begam. Latest hits. 9-15 News and Weather. (Hindustani). 9-30 News and weather (English). 9-45 Ken Mac's Astoria dance band. 10-0 Talk (English): "Indian Labour viewed from Geneva." By Harold Butler. 10-15 Ken Mac's Astoria dance band. 10-55 Late news.

Delhi II Programme

VUD 86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II
Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Bande Hasan of Sirmoor, Nahan. Khayal Gandsarang. 6-50 "Ji-Hazoor", by N. A. Mansuri. Performed by AIR Artists. 7-0 AIR Orchestra—(Gujarati Garba tune). 7-10 Pandit Ratan Piya. 7-20 B. S. Rawat. Geet. 7-30 to 9-45 programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Master Krishna Chandra—Bhajans. 10-0 to 10-15 programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Umra Zia Begam, light music. 10-30 Sarod and Sarangi. 10-36 Bande Hasan. Khayal. Thumri. 10-55 Late news.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres, 8.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 "Immortal Melodies". By Radio quarters. 1-36 School programme. 2-6 Gramophone records. 2-36 Vocal music. 2-46 "In kitchen", by AIR players. 5-6 For rural areas. 5-36 Kavya Sangit. Sailesh K. Dutta Gupta 5-51 Natya Sangit Dhiren Das. 6-6 Thumri. 6-21 "Shesh-Arthir-Shika". A playlet by Basanti Vidyabithi. 7-51 Talk: "In Numbers". No. 3. Chance events. By Sitaram Chatterjee. 8-6 News and weather (Bengali). 8-21 Dhrupad and Dharmar (Desh and Bageshri). Lalit Mohan Mukerjee. 8-44 Thumri and Qawwali. Zamiruddin Khan. 9-1 Commercial news and weather (English). 9-6 News and announcements. 9-21 Debate: "Does experience mean progress"? 9-36 Vocal Interlude. 9-50 Relay from BBC. Alternatively. Swing music.

Mysore Programme

(W.L. 310 or 70.2 m. Fre: 968 or 4265 kc1/s.)

P.M.

6-30 to 9 p.m. (1) Radio Play: "Raja Sooya Yaga" by the Saraswathi Prasadhika Nataka Sabha, conducted by Mr. Basavaraj. (11) Mysore news (8-45 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.88 m.)

P.M.

7-45 Big Ben. 'Round London at night. 8-25 Central Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force. 9-15 Violin music. 9-30 News and announcements. 9-50 Empire Christmas Party.

New Amateur Transmitter

VU2CU.

We are requested to publish the following:—

"New voices are heard in the local air for the last month on Saturdays and Sundays, as a result of a new Transmitting station working on 42.5 meters. The Transmission takes place usually on Saturdays, Sundays and other Bank holidays from 6-30 p.m. onwards.

Messrs. The Radio Electric (of 89, Girgaum Road, Bombay—4) who are experimenting on the Transmitter have received reports from listeners, local and distant, about the quality of reception. As reports of this kind are the only means of improvement, the Chief Engineers, C/o Radio Electric will be only too pleased to receive reports from as many listeners and as distant places as possible."

NON-STOP CYCLIST

Mohammed Haji Discontinues After 66 Hours 10 Minutes

Mr. Mohammed Haji continued cycling from 8 a.m. on Sunday at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition Grounds, Azad Maidan for 66 hours and 10 minutes. Yesterday at 2-10 a.m. he showed signs of exhaustion; though he wanted to carry on, but on medical advice, he was stopped by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Hakim Ikrami and others, who were supervising at that hour.

Capt. Ranade Chess Tournament

POONA, Dec. 29,

The second annual tournament which began on December 24, attracted no less than 18 players. The following were the scores of the players at the end of the fifth round:—

B. P. Mhaiskar 5; V. D. Alurkar 4½; S. V. Bodas 4; Venkatraman, B. D. Alurkar, Hosing 3½ each; D. S. Mandlik 3; Morbhat, Ambardekar, Malegaonkar 2½ each; N. R. Joshi, Nargolkar, 2; each; Karandikar, Bagade 1 each; Sastry, Khadilkar ½ each; Joglekar nil. Vad against Khadilkar, still in progress.

MAROL CRICKET SHIELD TOURNAMENT

The first round of the Marol United Cricket Championship Shield tournament will be played at Bandra Gymkhana Ground on Sunday the 2nd January at 9 a.m. between Vile Parle XI and T.C.C. Juhu.

The following will represent the Vile Parle XI:— 1 Louis F. Misquitta (Capt.) 2 A. F. D'Souza 3 Joe A. D'Souza, 4 L. A. D'Souza, 5 Joe F. Misquitta, 6 V. J. D'Souza, 7 Tom Misquitta, 8 Terance D. C. Soysa, 9 Francis J. D'Souza, 10 John B. D'Souza and 11 Sebastian Gawria.

Reserves: Braz. D'Souza, Sebastian D'Souza, and Anthony D D'Souza.

XMAS SPORTS AT BASSEIN

(From A Correspondent)

The annual X'mas sports were held under the auspices of the Bassein Catholic Welfare League on the school grounds of Tarkhad Marathi Municipal School, Bassein, on Sunday afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias. The programme consisted of a variety of items elicited cheers from the spectators, specially the thread and needle race and the musical chairs.

Mr. Dias distributed the prizes. Rev. Father D'Lima and Mr. Francis Fernandes, President and Secretary of the League, are taking keen interest in the welfare of the residents.

The very Rev. Father D'Lima, Vara of Bassein proposed a vote of thanks to the President after which the League was "At Home" to Mr. Dias.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BOMBAYITES!!
DON'T MISS IT.

VISIT H. M. S. ENTERPRISE

Now lying in Bombay Harbour on 24th and 31st inst. Our luxurious Motor Launch "JAYALAXMI" will carry passengers from the Gateway of India, Apollo Bunder on both these days at 3-30 P. M. and offers return service at 5 P. M. Avail yourself this rare opportunity. To avoid disappointment book your seat in advance.

For particulars apply to the Company's Office.

INDIAN CO-OP. NAVI AND TRADING CO. LTD.
'Phone No. 21779. 149, Frere Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Visit to H. M. S. "ENTERPRISE" in Bombay Harbour

The S. L. "LAKSHMI" will leave Apollo Bunder at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 31st instant conveying visitors to the H. M. S. "Enterprise" and return at 6 P.M

Fare Rupee one per person. CHILDREN HALF FARE.

100, Frere Road, Bombay, 24th December, 1937.
KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

He is nearing 40 —but

Vitality keeps him young

Hall's Wine brings VITALITY the natural way

WHETHER in business or sport he's always a success. The men and women he meets envy and admire his energy: they notice he has a young man's VITALITY. Hall's Wine, he readily admits, is the secret of this vital energy.

Ample stores of VITALITY can be yours also, well beyond middle age — there is no need to say an early "goodbye" to happy youthful zest and vital power. Hall's Wine immediately brings blood-richness and nerve-vigour, VITALITY'S sure signs.

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—made to a medical formula Hall's Wine enriches the Blood, increases Nervous Energy and tones up the whole System and is thus the natural means of ensuring vital power and health.

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THE SUPREME TONIC
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Free with every large bottle this handsome wine-glass.

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS

Batliwalla Ague Mixture & PILLS

Can be had from all Chemists.

Sole Selling Agents:— P. M. PATNI & Co.
Tel. Address:—Ligature. Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medic[illegible] charges on cure. Co[illegible] respondence not invited—visit personally. [illegible]me:—9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.
P S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vad 13, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 26, 1356
Parsi: Tir 26, 1307
Hightide: 10-13 23-35
Lowtide: 5-02 16-22
Sunrise: 7h 11m
Sunset: 6h 11m

S. S. Strathnaver with mails from London of the 16th instant due at 2 p.m.

Friday, December 31.

New Year's Eve: Bank Holida...

Saturday, January 1.

New Year Day: Bank Holiday.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Members of Managing Committee of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at the Azad Maidan Exhibition to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Monroe' left Liverpool on the evening of December 24.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Murray' left Suez on the evening of December 24.

LATE THAKARSY JIVRAJ

A public meeting of the Cutchi Jain community of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at the C. V. O. Jain Pathashala, Chinchpokli, to pass a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. Thakersy Jivraj J.P. of Sewree.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th January 1938.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 5th January 1938.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 5th January 1938 for despatch by the above steamer.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Coin and Mabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Make a Wish" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"King Solomon's Mines" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"May Time" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thin Ice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Double Wedding" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KARNATAK SANGEETHA SABHA

The Karnatak Sangeetha Sabha (Amateurs) Bombay will stage "Kalachakra" a social play in Kanarese, at the Bhangwadi Theatre to-morrow (Friday) at 9-30 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have received the following:—
A tear-off and a table calendar from Kassam Abdulla and Co., Timber Merchants, Bombay.
A table calendar from the New Era Stationery Stores, Bombay.
A tear-off calendar from the Universal Perfumery Works, Bombay.
Two tear-off calendars from the Merchant Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.

HOMOEOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary conducted by the Bombay Homoeopathic Association during three months ended 30th November, was 15,876; 4,653 males, 7,453 females and 3,764 children.

The Association have now arranged to keep open, from 9th January 1937, the Charitable Dispensary to poor patients between the hours of 8-30 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. on every Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS VICTORIA TERMINUS		
Trains	Arr H M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 10	17 40
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allanabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from October 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 35	13 50
Kathiawa. Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 23	9 25
The Flying Ranee Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
The Flying Ranee daily except on Mondays	10 58	
The Flying Ranee Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
The Flying Ranee Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
The Flying Ranee Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

NARDAVE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND

An Appeal To Public

The Secretary of the Nardave School Building Fund issues the following appeal:—

Nardave is a village in Devgad Taluk in Ratnagiri District. Most of the inhabitants are farmers. There is one Local Board school teaching up to the fourth standard (Marathi). But the building of the school is in dilapidated condition. Unless the building is repaired and enlarged more boys cannot be accommodated.

At least, provision should be made upto the seventh Marathi standard. For this purpose the inhabitants of this village now living in Bombay have started a fund and appeal to the public to contribute liberally.

J. N. Petit Institute

The Hon. Secretary of the Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Institute, Bombay, writes:—

"The work of extension and alteration of the Institute building will commence from January 38 and the Reading Room and the Institute Office will be removed to the 2nd floor of Currimbhoy Building on Waudby Road, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana. There will be considerable inconvenience to members during the period we occupy the temporary premises but the Managing Committee has done its best to make suitable arrangements and to see that the least possible inconvenience is caused to members and the work expedited as much as possible.

It is not possible to remove all the books to the temporary premises. In consequence the issue and return of books will be from our old building for which purpose members or their agents will have to use the small entrance on the north side on Napier Road. As the building will be under construction members will not be allowed access to the Book Presses.

As the Reading Room furniture will be removed on Thursday the 30th instant, the Reading Room and office will be closed on that day. If possible the Reading Room at the new premises will be opened as from Friday but without ligths. The work of fixing the lights and fans will be taken in hand immediately. The Issue department will remain closed from the 30th instant till further notice.

Air Mail Timings

LONDON BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Wednesday	1 p.m	3-30 p.m
Friday	1 p.m	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU) LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m	10-15 a.m
Friday	8-30 a.m	10-15 a.m

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU) DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O	Departure
Tuesday		8 p.m.
Thursday		8 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery
Tuesday	6 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU) TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O
Wednesday	8 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU) KATHIAWAR

	Departure H. M	Arrival H.M.
Monday	7-15	17-45
Thursday	7-15	17-45

KRAEMAR v. HARBANS SINGH

Wrestling At Brabourne Stadium

The Manager, writes:—
The following wrestling matches will take place at Brabourne Stadium:—

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY.)
Kraemar V. Harbans Singh—
SUNDAY (2ND JANUARY.)
Winner of the above match V. Imam Bux—rate of tickets Rs. 2-4-0 (inclusive of tax).

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. Butler To Attend

BALLIMARAN, Dec. 27.

The All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Delhi on 31st December, 1937 and 1st and 2nd January, 1938. The Executive will meet on the 31st December, afternoon at Ballimaran office of the Reception Committee or in the Pandal at Gandhi grounds. On the same day, a procession of the workers will be organised from the office of the Thela Union at Multanidanda, Pahargunj at 2 p.m. which will parade through the principal streets of the city, and will terminate at Gandhi grounds, where Red Flag will be hoisted.

The open session of the A.I.T.U.C. will be held on the 1st and 2nd January 1938, at Gandhi grounds. The conference will begin from 1 p.m. on both the days.

Mr. Butler Director of the I.L.O. will attend the session.

RUBBER WORKERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

With the labour unrest everywhere, strike-fever has also affected two of the departments, viz., the Pump Shoe and Canvas Departments of the Bharat Rubber Works, Jogeshwari, one of the leading canvas shoe factories of Bombay.

The strike is a sequel to the alleged unwarranted wage cut instituted by the employers; thus forcing the workers to go on strike. The wage cut effected goes as follows:—

	Original rate	Rate after the cut.
Type No. 454	Re. 1-2-0	0-14-0
Whole boot	" 0-14-0	0-7-0
Baby Canvas	0-5-0	0-3-0

Besides the reinstatement of the cut, the strikers also demand higher rate for stiff canvas and where 14 and 8 patti system is prevailing.

The strike is led by the Congress Socialists. Every day meetings, picketing and processions go on very vigorously. The meetings are generally addressed by Messrs. F.M. Pinto, Nazar Fatehally, Bhagawandas Kapadia and Natver Mody.

The factory is owned by Seth Karamali Janmahomad. The strike is in force from the 21st of November. Dismissal notice was served on the workers yesterday whereupon they resorted to picketing. Armed police and lathi constables are parading the area.

Gokulbhai Bhat and the strike leaders are said to be trying for a settlement of the strike by meeting both the employers and the employees.

B. C. ROY TO EXAMINE MAHATMA

Gandhiji Calls Him By Wire

MADRAS, December 29.

The "United Press" learns that Dr. B. C. Roy who received a wire from Mahatma Gandhi on December 27 to go to Bombay and examine him, is at present unable to leave for Bombay on account of pressure of work. He is expected to leave for Calcutta by to-night's mail.

CHALLENGE TO GAMA

Sardar Syam Singh Dev-I-Hind has issued the following to the Press:—

With reference to the challenge thrown by Chhota Gama to me in 24th instant's "Bombay Chronicle", I would like to bring to the light of the Bombay public that myself and Chhota Gama were both disciple of Rahim Bux (Gujaranwalla) Shere Punjab.

Being the disciple of the same "Preceptor," I cannot fight, and if Chhota Gama still wants to meet me in a bout, I would ask him first to meet my brother, Sardar Sohan Singh and in case he defeats him, I am prepared to fight with him.

Though for the last 10 years, Gama has been challenging champions all over the world, but curiously enough, whenever I accept his challenge and asked him to fight with him, he never gave me an opportunity to do so.

I have come here from Lahore only with a view to have a bout with Gama and now I hope that he accepts my challenge.

ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

The Collector of Bombay has issued the following notice:—

"Pursuant to Government Notification, Legal Department, No. 592 L, dated 17th September 1937, the First Publication of the Electoral Rolls for the undermentioned constituencies of the (Central) Legislative Assembly has been made on Thursday, the 30th December 1937, at the office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House, Fort, and at the Head Office of the Bombay Municipality, Bombay. The public are hereby informed that claims and objections, if any, should be made in writing, in four copies, as specified in Regulation 3(2) and (3), Part II, of the Legislative Assembly (Bombay) Electoral Regulations, and delivered or sent by post so as to reach the office of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on or before the 9th January 1938.

The Constituencies are:—

(1) The Bombay City (non-Muhammadan) Urban.

(2) The Bombay City (Muhammadan) Urban.

(3) The Bombay (European) Urban.

The following elections of office bearers were confirmed in the open session of the All-India Kashatya Mahasabha:—President Maharajadhiraj of Patiala; Vice-President, Rao Sahib Ratan, Rajadhiraj Shahpura, Raja Amaliara (Kathiawar), and Raja Korea; General-Secretary, Raikumar Deshpalsingh of Alevgarh.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Though a lot has been written on the stray cattle nuisance of suburbs, very little has been done to straighten the situation.

In Bandra this has been controlled to a considerable extent. The Bandra Police in a way have waged a strenuous campaign against these stray cattle and in the course of the last few months have impounded some hundreds.

But further down cattles be found right in centre of the road way, especially in dark spots, and thus the road way is converted into a cattle obstacle track.

If life should not be endangered, the suburban executives must tackle this problem. At least the Ghodbunder Road, the main road of the suburbs, must be free of such a nuisance.

TO-NIGHT'S DANCE.

The G. I. P. Railway Institute at Bandra along Cantwady Road, whose various activities I have often reported in this column, I understand, is to-night to hold their gala Christmas dance at their premises.

This is scheduled to start at 9 p.m and will wind up only in the early hours of the morning.

This promises to be a huge success and has many novelty and competition dances on its programme.

Members of the Institute and ladies will be admitted free, while non-members will have to pay a nominal entrance of annas eight only. Allan's Dance Band is to play for the occasion.

UNKNOWN BODY FOUND IN WELL.

On information being received from the Sanitary Inspector, of the Bandra Municipality that the body of a man was floating in a well between Khar and Bandra, along Ghodbunder Road, the Bandra Police on December 23, at about 10-15 a.m. removed the said body and sent it for Post Mortem examination.

The body has still been unclaimed and no trace whatsoever has been made of the man's identity.

The man is said to be about 40 years of age, sunken face, clean shaved, having long hair and looks like a Christian or Madrasi.

On his body he had snuff colour suit, brown shoes, brown socks, brown felt, white shirt, white underwear and stripped pyjamas.

The public are, therefore, requested to inform the Bandra Police, if they have ever formed acquaintance of such a man, whose photo could be seen at the Police Station.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS AFFAIRS AND B. P. C. C. SECRETARIES

Mrs. Perin Captain Corrects "Misstatements"

Mrs. Perinben Captain, President of the G.D.C.C., writes:—

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued such an issue of misstatements of facts and misrepresentations that I am surprised that the name and authority of the B.P.C.C. should have been associated with it. However, this is the concern of the B.P.C.C.

THREE "MISSTATEMENTS"

Referring to the meeting of the Council of the G.D.C.C. on the 11th Dec., 1937, they say, "the only item on the agenda was the usual statement of accounts, which is to be presented every three months. There was no notice given either to the ex-President of the Ward or anybody else concerned that this item was to be discussed at the said meeting".

There are three misstatements here:— Firstly, the principle and not the only item on the agenda was the half-yearly statement of accounts and not the usual statement of accounts, etc. Secondly, notice of the meeting 'did' mention that the object was "to consider" this item; and thirdly, the notice of the meeting was posted to every member of the Council, including the ex-President, (Mr. Lele), and Mr. S. K. Patil (General Secretary, B.P.C.C.).

They say, "taking advantage of the absence of the persons concerned, the President abruptly allowed a resolution to be moved appointing a sub-committee to enquire into this incident. Really speaking, there was absolutely no need for such a committee for there was nothing to be enquired into".

AUDITORS' REPORT

It is not true that there was any abruptness or that advantage was sought to be taken of the absence of anyone. There were 16 members present which was more than the usual number at the Council meetings. Mr. Lele was absent, probably because, as he himself has admitted, he has never cared to attend any meeting of the Council since April last. The discussion was started, in the usual course, over the rather unusual remarks of the auditors in their statement of accounts for the aforesaid half-yearly period, to the following effect:— "No receipt for the payment of Rs. 693/6 as advanced to the Parliamentary Committee is produced for our satisfaction and the cash on hand is not verified by us on the 30th June, '37". I leave it to the public to judge whether, in the face of these remarks, "really there was no need for such a committee (of enquiry for there was nothing to be enquired into", as the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., say.

A word about the inability of the auditors to verify the cash in hand on the 30th June '37. This inability has arisen through the persistent refusal of Mr. Lele to show to the Council of the G.D.C.C. the pass book of the bank in which he kept in his own name the funds of the G.D.C.C. for a period of over eight months extending from October 1936 to June 1937. Why he kept these funds amounting to over Rs. 2,500 in his personal account over such a long period, in spite of the clear instruction of the Council, presided over by himself, in its resolution of the 2nd May, 1936, that the funds should be deposited in the bank in the joint names of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the G.D.C.C., and why he should refuse to disclose the accounts in the pass-book—Mr. Lele does not explain. But whatever the reasons is it reasonable to suggest that the auditors' remarks that they are unable to verify the cash at the end of the period of their audit, should be ignored by the Council and "there is nothing to be enquired into"?

BPCC STATEMENT

Regarding the other item to which attention had been drawn by the auditors, viz., the absence of receipts for payment of Rs. 693/6 as advance to the City Parliamentary Committee, the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. dare not deny the fact that no receipt has been furnished by the City Parliamentary Committee for the amounts said to have been advanced by Mr. P.R. Lele (642/10/-) and Mr. R.M. Desai (50/12) to the Committee in February last. Mr. Patil was the Secretary of the Committee and why should he persistently refuse to furnish a receipt to the G. D. C. C. If these sums were paid to his Committee? The Committee had printed receipts at the time but none such were supplied to the G.D.C.C. for the amounts advanced by the latter. In spite of half a dozen reminders, neither the receipts nor the repayment of the advances is forthcoming. Yet the B.P.C.C. Secretaries say that the G.D.C.C. has no cause for any grievance and nothing to enquire into!

NOT MERE CYPHERS

As to the so-called unconstitutional character of the Enquiry Committee, and of the suspension of the Secretaries of the G.D.C.C. by the Council for open defiance of the Council and attempts to prevent its working, I need only remark that I am not prepared to accept the Congress laws at the hands of the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. The District Congress Committees are not mere cyphers, they imagine or would like them to be. When they pompously "declare that the resolution passed by the Council suspending the Secretaries is wholly inoperative for all the reasons stated above", I have only to ask them that when did the B.P.C.C. delegate this supreme authority to them? They are not the B.P.C.C. though they would, no doubt, very much like to reduce the same to a nonentity.

Since writing the above, I see Mr. Lele now admits in a communication to the press that he did keep G. D. C. C. funds to the extent of Rs. 2,500 in a personal account in the bank for a period of over eight months. It only remains now to consider whether he was justified in doing so, in spite of the Council's resolution of 2nd May '36 and without the authority or sanction of the Council. I am perfectly willing to submit this question as well as the question of Messrs. Lele and Desai's advancing G.D.C.C.'s moneys to the Parliamentary Committee without the knowledge, authority or sanction of the G.D.C.C. Council and without caring to obtain receipts therefor from the Parliamentary Committee, to the security and judgment of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Treasurer of the Congress. If Mr Lele agrees to the proposal and intimates the fact to me immediately, I am prepared to recommend to the Council of the G.D.C.C to approve of the proposal. The enquiry will be confined merely to the fact arising out of the auditors' remarks referred to above and the propriety or otherwise of the conduct of the parties concerned, whoever they be.

WHO IS TO BLAME

I have no personal ill-will against Mr. Lele or Mr. Desai or Mr. Patil. My only anxiety, as is that of the Council of the G.D.C.C. is to safeguard Congress funds from possible misuse. The Council of the G.D.C.C. had to conduct an enquiry because of the auditors' remarks and because of the refusal of Mr. Lele to show his bank book and the failure of Mr. Patil to furnish receipts for the amounts said to have been advanced by Messrs. Desai and Lele to the City Parliamentary Committee of which Mr. Patil was Secretary. If all these three persons had not adopted obstructive tactics from the very beginning but had co-operated with the G.D.C.C. wholeheartedly there need not have been any enquiry at all and if everything was found to be alright, no blame need have been attached to anybody.

It is still not too late for Messrs. Lele, Patil and Desai, like true Congressmen, who have nothing to conceal, to come forward to help the G.D.C.C. to get its accounts verified properly in regard to the above-mentioned item.

Free First Aid Classes

The Hon. Secretary, Karnatak Ambulance Workers' League, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Ambulance Workers' League, Bombay, Mr. H. Shankar Rao, C.I.E., has opened the "First Aid" Camps on the 19th December '37, at the following places:—

Empress Mahal, Dadar, (G.I.P.), Mr H.S. Kalnad is in charge.

D. D. Chowls, Worli, Mr. I. Soans in charge.

Neighbourhood House, near old Parsi Statue, Mr. M. Harris in charge.

The object of opening the Camps is to render "First Aid" to the public.

The public are hereby requested to make use of the "First Aid" materials and drugs in time of their need from the nearest Camp.

The management shall be pleased to open more Camps for the benefit of the public, should they be found necessary.

SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS

Processionists Fall Out: Three Youths Injured

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

To-day's procession of Ahrar volunteers, which started from the golden mosque in the city towards Shahidgunj was marked by an untoward incident resulting in three Muslim youths of the opposite camp being injured.

The 6th batch of five volunteers started after prayer, after attending a meeting, where resolutions were adopted condemning the "unsympathetic" attitude of a section of the Muslim Press towards the Ahrar Satyagraha.

As the procession reached Wazir Khan's mosque, from altercation the two groups of Muslims came to blow. The police arrived at the scene and checked further development.

The procession then wended its way and as it approached the road converging towards Shahidganj, the five Ahrars offered themselves for arrest.

This has brought the total arrests to 45 so far.—United Press.

The Death occurred on December 29, at Khargon of Chaturvedi, Ramchandra Sharma Vidyarthi, a leading poet and Hindi writer of the Central Provinces and Central India. He was the founder of "Bina", a monthly Hindi journal. He was only forty years of age at the time of death.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937

ECONOMISTS CONFER

Commenting yesterday on the All-India Educational Conference, we observed that it had not so far appreciably influenced education in this country, mainly because the Government had been little responsive to public opinion in matters educational. A similar observation may be made regarding the All-India Economic Conference which commenced its 21st session at Hyderabad-Deccan on Tuesday. But now that provincial Governments are far more responsible to public opinion and their greatest difficulties are financial and economic, conferences of economists can be of great service to the country if they apply themselves earnestly to the task of ascertaining with all possible precision the nature of our various economic ills and their causes and suggesting clear and practicable remedies. They should refuse to be content with mere academic generalities which, even if they are quite correct, lead to no tangible results. Dr. P. J. Thomas, the President of the Hyderabad Conference, rightly observed that it is the duty of economists to show the way to economic betterment to all those who have the power to initiate large economic policies. We trust the Economic Conference will show the right way in a clear and unmistakable manner.

Maladjustments In Rural Economy

Dr. Thomas's presidential address appears to be a sounder analysis of the present economic position and more practical in the suggestions to improve it than such addresses have usually been. Orthodox economists in India are apt to overestimate the benefits of industrialisation and to set no limitations to their schemes. They connive at the fact, which Dr. Thomas faces, that in spite of a large increase in the foreign trade and industrial production of India in the last 70 years, there has not been any appreciable improvement in the standard of living of the masses. This he attributes in a large measure to "inequitable distribution." The entire productive system of the country, he says "has been clogged by an unjust system of distribution," and "too large a share of the purchasing power generated in the productive process has been going to the capitalist classes and too small a share into the hands of labourers and small producers." He, therefore, rightly urges that to remove this deadweight on the progress of industry it is absolutely necessary that a larger part of the wealth produced must go to the vast millions in the villages or in their words their purchasing power must be increased. To this end he recommends that the maladjustments in rural economy arising from imperfections in land tenure, rural credit and marketing must be removed and that credit must be "linked up with marketing and as far as possible brought under the control of the State by devising a system by which loans will be given almost entirely for productive purposes, and repayment will be provided for through the co-operative marketing of the produce raised." We wish the learned President had suggested more specific ways of removing the malddjustments in rural economy, with special reference to the actual problems of the day like, for instance, the compulsory scaling down of agricultural debts.

Importance Of Small Industries

One of the most important parts of the President's speech is that which stresses the value of small scale and subsidiary industries in Indian economy. Apart from some key industries, which must necessarily be on a large scale, in most industries, he says, "the unit of production has to be small, and recent hydro-electric and transport developments enable such units to function efficiently." As regards subsidiary industries, Dr. Thomas says: "In order to increase the income of the agriculturist, it is also necessary that he should be enabled to use his spare time productively. Only those agriculturists who have a second string to the bow are able to keep their head above water. It is, therefore, necessary to devise suitable subsidiary occupations for each area and give facilities for pursuing them." Here again we wish he had considered the claims of some specific subsidiary industries like Khaddar. The Conference, as a whole, may well take up that task. It is up to expert economists, whether their services are requisitioned by the State or not, to offer to it fairly detailed plans for the economic betterment of the country. If they fail in this duty, they lay themselves open to the criticism that, however learned they may be, they have not mastered the practical problems in Indian economy.

Breath Of Reality

The courageous address delivered by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur at the twelfth session which is being held at present at Nagpur, strikes a new and refreshing note, which while it may create some apprehension in the minds of those who have so long guided the policy of the Conference, will strike a responsive chord in the minds of millions of her sisters and brethren. We have never disguised our belief—while paying due tribute to the variegated and valuable achievements of the conference—that it works on too academic a plane, that it confines itself too much to the upper strata of Society, and that the self-inflicted imposition that it will not participate in politics militates against its usefulness to the nation. The previous conferences seemed too much like the monopoly of the leisured classes, and their proceedings laid too much stress on the constitutional proprieties of the Indian feminist movement.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur will have none of this finical attitude. She bluntly tells the Conference that their Working Committee can lay no claim to be called a representative body as long as it refuses to concern itself with the weal and woe of the real India that lives in the villages. The Conference, instead of being the fashionable meeting-ground of women of rank and wealth and leisure, ought to transform itself into the tribune of the half-clad, semi-starved, over-burdened women of the villages. She pleads with her audience to adopt "the livery of Indian political freedom" and to realise the true meaning of Khadi. She exposes the unreality, if not the hypocrisy, underlying the self-denying ordinance on political activities. Such a policy may have been appropriate when the Conference was in its infancy. But to continue such a voluntary ban any longer will be denying the very "raison d'etre" of the Conference. Does not the struggle for freedom occupy the centre of the Indian stage? Is not life one and indivisible, and can its complexities be divided in water-tight compartments? The Rajkumari does not mince words when she observes that "we shall be wholly untrue to Indian womanhood if we deny to ourselves the right to express our opinions on the burning questions of the day."

We profoundly hope that this breath of reality will infuse a new life in the All-India Women's Conference. No longer can it refuse a reorientation of its outlook and methods. We join with the President in appealing to the delegates to take their courage in both hands and to adjust their constitution to the vital needs of the day. The Conference has outlived that constitution, even as it has grown out of its swaddling clothes. It is only by shedding its blinkers, and aligning itself with the progressive elements in the country that the Conference can achieve the ideal it has set before it—the regeneration of Indian womanhood.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

Their Many Grievances

(By HIRALAL M. DESAI, Hon. Secretary, Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon.)

The Ceylon Government, of late, has embarked on a policy of discriminating against Indian nationals in Ceylon. The political and economic existence of about one million Indians in Ceylon is threatened by her reactionary politics. The cumulative effect of the various landmarks of anti-Indian and discriminatory legislation enacted in the past few years, is bound to vitiate the political and economic relations between two neighbours coming from a common stock. The last on the list of such discriminatory measures, is their flat refusal to enfranchise the Indian labourers in Ceylon villages, though the same legislation seeks to give franchise to the Europeans and Burghars. This action has been resented strongly by Indians The Government of India, too, as a measure of retaliation have refused to permit further recruitment of Indian labourers required by Ceylon for her Tea and Rubber Estates.

As it is not possible in a short article like this to go fully into the implications of the various anti-Indian and discriminatory measures enacted in the past few years, I would content myself with placing before your readers, a catalogue of Ceylon Government's various sins of commission and omission towards the Indians in a nut-shell.

Barriers

(1) A barrier is created against Indians aspiring to enter the Ceylon Civil Service, though India has so far kept her doors wide open to the Ceylonese.

(2) The Donoughmore reformed constitution of 1929 granted universal adult franchise but not to Indians whose rights are hedged in with restrictions; still practically 75 per cent or even more Indians permanently settled in Ceylon are left without a franchise.

(3) Medical degrees and diplomas granted by the Indian Universities are not recognised in Ceylon with the avowed object of shutting out Indians aspiring either to enter the Government Medical Service or set up private practice.

In 1932, owing to unabated trade depression in Ceylon, unemployment relief measures were started, but indirect discrimination was resorted to, inasmuch as unemployed Indians were not given any relief, despite the fact that the Mayor's Unemployment Relief Fund was largely built up with the subscriptions of Indians.

(5) In 1932, the Ceylon Income Tax Ordinance came into force. Certain sections of this ordinance operate harshly on the bulk of Indian traders and capitalists. Definition of the terms "Bankers" and "Residents" openly discriminate against Indians. Disallowance of interest paid on capital borrowed outside Ceylon and the high rate of taxation on incomes of non-residents are some of the glaring instances of veild discrimination against Indians.

Boycott

(6) In 1933, a certain section of the Ceylonese engineered a boycott of the Indian traders and merchants in Balapitiya and Ambalangoda.

(7) In 1934, the Ceylon State Council put on her statute book a bill known as "An ordinance to provide for the systematic development and alienation of crown land" in which the term "Ceylonese" is so defined as to exclude the vast number of even domiciled Indians from its purview, with the ultimate object of preventing Indians from occupying crown land and settling down.

(8) In 1934, Ceylon imposed a prohibitive and discriminatory duty on ghee, eggs, vegetables, fruits, tamarind etc. imported from India, under the plea of giving an incentive to local production.

(9) In 1935, further discriminatory duty was imposed on the imports of Indian paddy despite the vigorous protest of Members of the State Council representing Jaffna province

(10) The Bill to amend the Village Communities Ordinance No. 9 of 1924, which has now got the sanction of the standing Committee of the Ceylon State Council, seeks to discriminate against the Indian labourers who do not get a franchise, though Europeans and Burghars are being enfranchised under the same ordinance. This is a culmination of the series of anti-Indian enactments in Ceylon. In the words of one of the Ceylon State Councillor "this decision of Ceylon would further estrange the relations between India and Ceylon".

(11) Indian vegetable garden owners and cultivators at Kandapola, (Nuwara Eliyo) who have life long attachment to their gardens are now served with notice to quit the land before the end of December 1937.

(11) An attempt is being made

(Continued on page 8 Col 7).

FRONTIER WILL LEAD INDIA

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Future Plans

By CHAMAN LAL

"We are determined to wipe out Communalism from our Province, achieve complete rural organisation, establish the people's Government in the Province and thereby give a lead to the people of India", declared the Frontier Gandhi in the course of an interview that he gave me in his home at Utmanzai, the strong-hold of the Congress on the North-West Frontier.

It was in the Gujarat Special Jail, eight years ago that I first made acquaintance with the stalwart Frontier leader, who had, as though by a touch of magic, turned the brave Pathans into quiet soldiers of the Non-violent Movement of Mahatma Gandhi. During the two terms that I spent in the Gujarat Jail in the year 1930, we had developed very intimate relations. On the expiry of my first term of imprisonment he deputed me to visit the Frontier and convey his message of cheer to his people. The Frontier Province was then under Martial Law and it was strictly forbidden for an outsider politician to visit the Province. I dressed myself in semi-military uniform on a rainy night and disappeared from Delhi in a taxi by dodging the C. I. D. force deputed to shadow me. The Khan Sahib had given me a letter of introduction in Pushto and had given me addresses of some of the sympathizers of the movement, who by not taking active parts in the Civil Disobedience has managed to keep out of prison and were quietly guiding the campaign in the province. I had a hurricane tour of the province and was able to see everything for myself and convey the message of cheer to the people of the Frontier on behalf of their beloved leader. Dr. Khan Sahib, with whom I stayed at Peshawar, was of great help to me in arranging the quiet visit into the interior of the province

Where Tricolour Flies

To meet the two servants of God after eight years was in itself a great thrill and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's invitation to stay in his village home added to our enthusiasm. In order to avoid rush of visitors from the roadside villages Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan advised that myself, my wife and child should not accompany him from Peshawar, because he wanted to travel 'incognito' in a closed two-seater car. He was afraid that his public visit to Utmanzai might attract large crowds and, therefore, he may have to be very busy with the crowds and find no time to have detailed conversations with us According to his plans he wrapped himself in blue Khadar sheet and motored to his village in a closed car, while we followed him half an hour later in a car. When we reached Utmanzai nobody in the village had any knowledge of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's arrival. The tri-coloured flag on a lofty bamboo pole gave us a clear indication that it was the house of our host and the headquarters of the Nationalist Movement of the province. We drove into the fine compound of the building and found Khan Sahib enjoying a quiet sleep in the sunshine. His ever-smiling son, Wali Khan, whom I had known as a student, gave us a warm reception and informed his father of our arrival. The Khan Sahib was glad that his plan had been successful and he had arrived home without being mobbed by popular affection of his followers on the roadside villages. He was still gloating over the success of his plan when people made a rush into the spacious compound of his home. The news of his presence in the village after a long time spread as though by wireless and devotees flocked to pay their respects to him It seemed as though our driver was responsible for spreading the news

Happy To Be Back

The Khan Sahib was exceedingly happy that after several years of exile he was able to come back and settle in his province. He told me that he was tired of lecture campaigns in the various provinces and had decided to devote his entire time to the organisation of the Khudai Khidmatgars (the so-called Red Shirts), the backbone of the Congress Movement in the Province. He was proud of the wonderful response that his loyal volunteers and the people had given to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in the past and felt sure that his province would give a still better account in the next and last battle for freedom

Down With Communalism

I noticed a deep disappointment in his eyes and a clear resentment in his tone when he talked of the rabid communalism of the Punjab and its drastic effect on the neighbouring province the Frontier. He said that his province had never known communalism and it was difficult for a non-Frontier man to distinguish between a Hindu and a Moslem in his province. Till a few years ago the people of his province did not know what communalism was but a large section of the communalist press from the Punjab had been successful in injecting the poison of communalism among the few city-dwellers in his province also. He also resented the activities of the various communalist Hindu and Moslem immigrants from the Punjab, (mostly Government servants and contractors) who in order to help their selfish interests were raising the bogey of communalism into the Frontier Province. He declared that the chief enemy of the province as well as of the whole country was the communalist and his first mission was to wipe communalism from his province He was however, very happy that communalism had not yet entered the villages of his province and both Hindus and Muslims, were living as brothers and good neighbours He added that the frontier people, once properly organized, would mean an immense strength to our struggle for freedom and would be a positive factor in the speedy attainment of Swaraj "The greatest obstacle in the way of winning Swaraj was communalism," said the Khan Sahib and he would beg all the Congress leaders to carry on the crusades against communalism in their respective provinces. "If all the leaders stop mutual

(Continued on Page 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NEW IRELAND

Yesterday a new chapter in the history of Ireland was opened. The last constitutional tie binding that country to the British Empire has been severed and the State—to be henceforth known as Eire—has assumed a republican form. Further, whereas heretofore the Irish Free State, in theory as well as practice, did not claim to exercise any jurisdiction over the whole of Ireland and left the six northern counties outside its ambit, the new Republican State will claim, at least in theory, to speak in the name of the entire Irish people, regarding the island territory to be one and indivisible. The new constitution provides for the extension of the "de facto" jurisdiction of the State over the northern countries if and when the people of those counties decide to make formal allegiance to Eire. The British Government has made a virtue of necessity by issuing a statement that the new Irish Constitution does not effect a fundamental alteration in the position of Ireland as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. However, it goes without saying that all this will prove highly unpalatable to the British ruling class, but they know that the Irish people's hand cannot be stayed at this stage. What legal and constitutional complications may ensue from this rebellious step of one of the members of the British Commonwealth, it is difficult to prognosticate, but Mr. De Valera and his colleagues appear prepared for all eventualities.

LIP SYMPATHIES.

Lord Lytton in his broadcast talk, which has been relayed from London to India, spoke like a genuine democrat when speaking about the affairs of other countries, but in dealing with his own country's doings in Palestine his democratic sympathies appear to have suddenly evaporated. "There is much sympathy in England for the cause of the Palestinian Arabs", he assures us, but no Englishman, he says, "approves of murder as a political weapon, whether it is employed in Ireland, India or Palestine". For the matter of that, Lord Lytton may rest assured that no Irishman, Indian or Palestinian Arab approves of murder as a political weapon. But, political murders are not committed, his lordship must be fully knowing, for the mere zest they afford. They spring from deep-rooted causes. Lord Lytton does not appear to have suggested that in order to prevent outbursts of violence on the part of the Arabs their genuine grievances should be promptly probed into and their wrongs redressed. Mere lip sympathies on the part of Englishmen will not suffice to convince the Arabs that England will do justice to them in the end.

WORK FOR UNITY

The All-India Muslim Students' Conference has done well to welcome the move for Hindu-Muslim unity inaugurated by the Nawab of Murshidabad. We earnestly hope the delegates to the Conference will not be content with passing such a resolution but will follow it up with appropriate action in helping the Nawab Saheb and other workers for unity in all possible ways. One of the best things the senior students can do in this respect is to participate in the Congress Constructive programme, which seeks to promote communal unity through the service of the masses of all communities. They can also do much to popularise Hindustani throughout the country.

BLACK HOLE MYTH

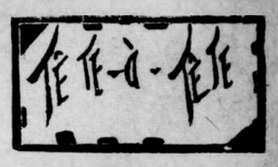
Not the least interesting resolution of the Conference is that which protests against the perpetuation of the myth about the "black hole" and urges all Provincial Governments "to issue immediate instructions, in view of the fact that the story of the black hole tragedy is a mere invention of British historians in the interest of Imperialism, that all text books used in the primary and secondary schools be revised and history books be rewritten from a progressive and national point of view" It will be some time before new text books will be written and brought into use in all or most primary and secondary schools. But meanwhile those who are interested in true history should publish a booklet setting out the truth about the black hole and broadcasting it all over the country. We are sure the Nationalist Press will be but too glad to help in this propaganda.

UNTRUE

Mr. Jinnah seems to be in a rage. He seems prepared to ally himself with the worst reactionaries to spite the Congress. It is utterly untrue for him to say that for the last five or six years the Congress has neglected the minority question. On the contrary, these few years the Congress has been serving the poor people of the minority communities like the Muslims and the Harijans more actively than ever. It is thereby gaining the confidence of the masses of all communities and it will not be long, therefore, before the Congress will arrive at an agreed settlement with accredited minority leaders with regard to their special rights. Moreover, only two years ago the Congress tried negotiations with Mr. Jinnah himself, and Babu Rajendra Prasad has done well to publish the terms which he says were then accepted by both In the face of all these facts it is obviously untrue to say that the Congress is neglecting the minority question.

HOOLIGANISM AT SALEM.

It was extremely reprehensible on the part of opponents of the Congress Ministry in Salem to indulge in stone and mud throwing at Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Education Minister, while he was addressing a public meeting there. Such hooliganism cannot be tolerated even by a Congress Ministry. The report says that "Self-respectors" and members of the local Muslim League were responsible for the rowdyism. If this be so, it is really very regrettable. The latter by their actions will have brought only discredit to the League. Those at the head of the organisation ought to warn their followers against such reprehensible tactics. Violence must be eschewed from all hostile political demonstrations whether on the part of Congressmen, Muslim Leaguers, "Self-respectors" or any others.



England was engulfed in thick fog on Christmas day.

Ashamed of showing her face to the powers in heaven on this sacred day?

* * *

Presiding over the nineteenth session of the National Liberal Federation Sir Chimanlal Setalvad observed that the Congress Scheme of Prohibition was "beset with many pactical difficulties."

Are Liberals among those difficulties?

* * *

"Since our last session at Lucknow", he said, "events have moved very rapidly."

Too fast, indeed, for to comfort and peace of mind of the slow-moving Liberals!

* * *

Speaking of the Muslim League recent utterances, Sir Chimanlal said:—

"All the many years that I have known Mr. Jinnah as a personal friend and a political leader of large vision and deep patriotism, he has always been in favour of joint electorates and I am unable to understand this sudden change in his views on the matter."

Perhaps Mr. Jinnah himself does not understand this change in his views.

And equally possible it is that Mr. Jinnah might insist that there has been *no change* in his views. Which, of course, would be infinitely more unfortunate!

* * *

Many Jews have been arrested in Germany for slaughtering of beasts, according to the Jewish ritual, which is a crime in the Nazi State.

The slaughter of Jews, according to Nazi ritual, is, of course, quite another matter.

* * *

Americans, says a statistician, drink 100 million gallons of strong drink every year.

If they go on imbibing liquor at this rate soon the whole world may be rendered completely "dry"

* * *

The Worse Half?

A local scribe says that "A man who has no feeling about a good meal is but half a man."

We did not know women were so unconcerned about food.

* * *

The C. I. D. authorities at Lucknow raided a book-shop and confiscated a number of books including several which are definitely anti-communist like Nicholas Berdyaer's "Origin of Russian Communism" and Victor Serge's "Destiny of a Revolution." The criterion seems to be to confiscate any book whose title contains any reference to Red Communism, Revolution or Russia.

If the enthusiasm of the U. P. police proves infectious it would be dangerous to give our children even the fairy tale of "Little Red Riding Hood."

* * *

According to a writer "railway rhythem in its perfected form is one of the most profound poetical manifestations of the mechanical world."

We offer it as a consolation to city dwellers with lodging within an ear-shot of the local electric trains. May their sleepless nights be harmoniously attuned to the "railway rhythm"!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) If the ban is lifted from the Communist Party of India its first act would be publicly to thank the U. P. police authorities for confiscating so many anti-communist books.

(2) Now that the Congress has accepted the "Liberal" principles, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will advise the Liberal Federation to stage a graceful fade-out.

* * *

The tourist, trying to be funny, suddenly pointed to a scarecrow and remarked:

'I suppose that is one of the natives?'

Smart Guide: 'Oh, no, sir; just a visitor like yourself.'

* * *

The teacher was putting questions to the class.

'What do we call a man,' he asked, 'who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?

'Please, sir,' replied a boy, 'a teacher.'

If Chiang Refuses To Surrender

Japan Will Carry War Into Interior Of China, Says Gen. Matsui

SHANGHAI, December 29.

"In the event of Chinese refusal to reconsider their attitude, the Japanese will be obliged to continue the military operations in the interior of China as far as Hankow, even Chungking," declared Gen. Matsui in an interview.

No Recognition To National Govt.

He added as long as the National Government adamantly maintained their anti-Japanese policy the need eventually will occur for Japan openly to pronounce that they no longer recognised the National Government under Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Japan's Ambition

The present rest the Japanese Army was taking partly for recuperation and partly to give Chinese an opportunity to reflect. He would never return home till a new regime was established in Central China necessary for the organisation of lasting peace in Far East and to demonstrate that Japan had no territorial ambitions in China. —Reuter.

Japanese Reply Not Accepted

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Japanese reply to the British Note on 'Ladybird' incident has been received in London. The Government will publish the document, which is 1,200 words in length, after consideration.

It is learned that it is apparently quite extinct from the note and statement issued from Tokio last night, giving the version of the Wuhu incidents by the Japanese Army authorities.

It is understood that this latter interpretation is one which the British Government are not prepared to accept.—Reuter.

DESTRUCTION OF "PANAY" FILMED

Elaborate Plans For Safe Conduct

NEW YORK, December 29.

Under the eyes of armed guards, the film depicting the destruction of the gunboat "Panay" in the Yangtse is being flown across the United States from California.

It has been scheduled to arrive here in the morning and it will probably be exhibited in the evening.

Elaborate plans have been made for the safe conduct of the film, which is insured for 350,000 dollars, from New York, New Jersey, where the 'plane will land to New York proper. An armoured car will be used and the Governor Mr. Hoffmann with a squad of New Jersey state police will escort the car as far as Holland Tunnel where the New York police will meet them.

Over 20 police and Federal agents heavily armed directed the loading of the film in California after its Trans-Pacific crossing by the flying boat "China Clipper".—Reuter's Special.

MORE FOREIGNERS EVACUATE

SHANGHAI, December 29.

Another party of 26 Americans were evacuated from the threatened port this morning leaving 172 within the Consular district In view of the danger of warfare British, American and other foreigners have been advised by their Consuls to evacuate to Kiukiang, a Treaty Port on the Yangtse, 450 miles up river from Shanghai, and Kuling, a mountain summer resort in the neighbourhood of Kiukiang.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE

SHANGHAI, December 29.

To-day, the anniversary of the election of the First President of the Republic of China, finds the Chinese forces in Shantung Province fighting a losing battle against Japanese columns, now a hundred miles from Tsingtao, advancing along the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EXPLANATION

TOKIO, December 28.

The official version of the events leading up to the shelling of British ships on the Yangtse on December 11, states that a Japanese detachment, while endeavouring to cut off the Chinese retreating across the river, noticed steamers suddenly sending up black smoke and assumed that they were Chinese, trying to hide behind a smoke-screen. Shells struck two vessels but orders were given to cease fire when the British flag was recognised.—Reuter.

Rumanian Cabinet Formed

BUKHAREST, Dec. 28.

M. Goga has formed the Cabinet.

After Government's defeat at the polls, King Carol sent for M. Octavian Goga, leader of the Ultra-National Christian Party, which is anti-semitic and with swastica as its emblem, to form the Cabinet. He was negotiating with a view to the immediate formation of a Nationalist Government embracing the entire nationalist movement, but in opposition to the "Mon Guard."—Reuter.

PARIS STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

disillusioned by the strike pickets.

Taxis, however, are still available and they are doing good business. Municipal garbage and watering carts did not function. —Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE DECIDED ON

PARIS, December 28.

The general strike of all public services in Paris was decided this evening to start to-morrow. The decision was taken by the Joint Committee of the Public Service Workers' Unions.

The strike is called in protest against the decision of the Paris City Council to cut the pay of lower grades.

The Union Joint Committee has made a statement declaring that this is intolerable provocation and responsibility for any incidents lies with those who provoked them.

After the meeting of the Joint Committee the delegates of all the Unions concerned met and unanimously approved the decision to strike until the City Council accedes the Union's demands.

It is understood the services affected by the strike include gas, electricity, water and street-clearing, the postal, telephone, underground and 'bus services are at present unaffected.—Reuter.

Fire Havoc In London

Gramophone Co. Gutted, Watchman Burnt To Death

LONDON, December 28.

For the first time in the history of the London Fire Brigade, large canvass tanks designed for service as air raid precaution measures, were set up in the middle of Oxford Street last evening to provide extra pressure for hoses with which 250 firemen for three hours fought with fire which destroyed the premises of the Gramophone Company, Limited.

Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, including some 100,000 gramophone records, it was soon apparent that the building would not be saved despite the efforts of the firemen.

The first of the thirty engines which were engaged was on the scene within three minutes of the alarm. The spread of the fire to the neighbouring buildings was prevented.

A watchman on the premises was suffocated and burnt to death when trying to give an alarm.—B.O.W.

America's War Preparations Advancing

Roosevelt Wants More Warships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

In the course of a Press Conference President Roosevelt said that he had written to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that in consequence of the general international picture he might ask for more warships than outlined in the Navy Department's Budget for the Autumn

Any such new construction could not be termed preparedness for a campaign. The new programme would be started immediately.—Reuter.

General Motors Decide Upon Retrenchment

DETROIT, Dec. 28.

The President of General Motors announces that from January 1, 1938 employment in the Company's plants throughout the country will be reduced by 30,000 owing to business recession and plants will only operate three days every week until conditions improve.

The hope is expressed that the present conditions are only temporary and spring may see a return to normal employment.—Reuter.

MR. MAUGHAM LEAVES FOR INDIA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. Somerset Maugham—who left London this morning for India—has completed a collection of 120 of the best short stories of the world. He read more than a thousand stories, in five different languages, before making his choice. It took him two years He has chosen 30 from America and as many from England, German, French, and Russian writers contribute twenty each

Mr. Maugham has already published a selection of English stories under the title "Voyage Out".

NAZI PROPAGANDA AGAINST BRITAIN

"Daily Herald" Discloses Expense Of Vast Sums

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Secret expenditure on Nazi foreign propaganda by Dr. Goebbels has jumped in the past year to £20,000,000. Grave concern is felt in responsible quarters in London at this increase in activities which are so largely directed against British interests all over the world.

In the House of Commons, next Tuesday (December 21) a Labour member will ask what the Government proposes to do about the large sums the Fascist countries are spending for this purpose on foreign newspapers, films and broadcasting. British-born Herr Bohle, a native of Bedford, is the head of Germany's vast machine for foreign propaganda.

According to a report in the "Daily Herald," under him are 25,000 Nazi Agents and 2,450 Gestapo representatives in foreign countries. Frequent reports read him from 548 Nazi branches in 45 different countries. The number of newspapers his department maintains, subsidises, or bribes, is 300. Much of the money needed is diverted from the "Winter Help." Germans in foreign countries, and even foreigners themselves, subscribe on the assumption that Germany's unemployed receive the benefit. Shares in the £20,000,000 include the official Nazi News Agency, German schools abroad, German theatres and orchestras travelling abroad, and Nazi wireless propagandists in foreign languages.

HUGE FIGURES.

The payment of "social" and "cultural" attaches at the German Embassies, says the "Daily Herald," comes under this heading as well as the expenses of the official Nazi Party organisations abroad. The cost of inviting foreign writers and public men to Germany is included. Here are the most recent figures available showing the amounts collected from different sources to cover the £20,000,000 expenditure on propaganda:

	£
Propaganda Ministry	9,165,000
Foreign Organisations abroad	165,000
Secret Service Fund	2,085,000
Nazi Party resources	3,415,000
German Labour Front organisations	665,000
Gestappo agents	1,665,000
Reichswehr	665,000

German firms doing business abroad are compelled to spend large amounts on direct or indirect Nazi propaganda in foreign countries. From Germany comes news of a drastic change in the administration of the higher schools in Germany, to tighten the Nazi Party's grip The school boards, in existence since 1918, will be deprived of their powers, which will be transferred to the local Burgomaster (Mayor). The Burgomaster may appoint an advisory committee consisting of one to three headmasters, five ordinary citizens and a representative of the Hitler Youth. The appointment of the last two needs the consent of the Nazi Party. So far has the political training of schoolmasters progressed that about 148,000 of them have now passed through the National Socialist training camps since 1933.

HINDUSTANI SHORTHAND

Stenographers' Conference Convened At Wardha For Jan. 10

WARDHA, December 29.

Mr. Narain Agarwal, Joint Secretary of the All-India Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha wires:—

"With a view to evolve and standardise an effective system of shorthand in Hindustani which is so badly needed for our national work, the All-India Hindi Prachar Samiti of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has decided to convene a Conference of Hindustani stenographers at Wardha on January 10, 1938. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the President of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will preside.

We are issuing invitations to various stenographers, who have already written to us about their shorthand systems and others whom we do not know are requested to inform us immediately, so that invitations might be issued to them in time

The Conference will be businesslike and will be confined to the special invitees.—United Press.

Mixed Reception To Wardha Scheme

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

A mixed reception was given to Mahatma Gandhi's Wardha Educational Scheme at to-day's sitting of the All-India Educational Conference, Mr. C. R. Reddi presiding.

The Conference, which has not yet arrived at a final decision in this matter, has now before it for discussion the Subjects Committees' resolution proposing the formation of a Sub-Committee to examine and submit a report on the scheme.—A. P.

UNOFFICIAL TEST IN ARGENTINE

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.

In the first unofficial Test Sir Theodore Brinckman's team beat the Argentine by two wickets.

The Argentine scored 203 (Sims, 66) and 239 (Sims, 7—108). Brinckman's team 298 (Wyatt 162 which included 18 fours) and 148 for 8 wickets.—Reuter's Special.

147 Persons Executed In Basque

Another Thousand To Be Soon Shot

PARIS, Dec. 29.

An allegation that the insurgents executed 147 persons in Basque provinces during December was made by Senor Aguirre at a press reception

He added that thousand others are expected to be shot shortly. Hundreds of Basques have been exiled including 400 priests. A pitiless persecution is continuing throughout the Basque country.

REBELS SURRENDER IN TERUEL

BARCELONA, Dec. 28.

Don Prieto, Defence Minister, announced officially that the insurgents holding the seminary in Teruel have surrendered.—Reu-

BIG BATTLE FORECAST IN SOUTHERN FRONT

GIBRALTER, Dec. 29.

A big battle in the Southern Spanish Front is foreshadowed by the intense insurgent activity between Cadiz, Tarifa, San Roque and Malaga observed by Britishers visiting Spain during the week-end.

It is understood to be a sequel to the confidential information received by the insurgents in Malaga that the Government authorities have already concentrated some 30,000 militiamen with tanks and artillery, apparently preparing for a counter-attack against the big offensive from Malaga which the insurgents had been contemplating.—Reuter

LONG DISTANCE RECORD BROKEN

BAHIA, December 29.

Signor M. Stoppani landed at 3-04 p.m. at Carvellas, Brazil, after covering about 7,100 kilometres in 26 hours, 24 minutes, beating the long distance seaplane record of 5,771 kilometres, established by the French seaplane Lieutenant—De Vaisseau.—Reuter's Special.

HANDLOOM WEAVING NOT A DYING INDUSTRY

Dr. Rao Commends Co-operative Production At Bijapur Weavers' Conference

HUBLI, December 28.

Presiding over the first Conference of the Bijapur District Weavers, at Gulelgad, on Sunday, December 26, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Principal and Professor of Economics, Dalphatbhai Arts College, Ahmedabad, said that though he was not a specialist, as a lover of Karnatak, he was very much perturbed by the depressed condition of the premier industry of Karnatak to-day and pointed out that handloom weaving in India was perhaps the most ancient of all industries which in spite of competition of factories had survived even to this day in India.

NOT A DYING INDUSTRY

Professor Rao cited statistics to show that handloom industry had increased its output since 1896 from 800 million yards to 1,400 million yards in 1929, or by more than 70 per cent. There was no doubt therefore, that handloom weaving industry was not a dying industry but it was one having a secure place in the national economy. The present distress was partially due to the fall in agricultural income which in its turn had reacted unfavourably on the purchasing power of the village community of cloth.

Though there had been a slight increase and improvement in agricultural income during the last few months, continued Dr. Rao, its effects were not appreciably felt on this industry, as there was always a lag between a rise in income and a rise in expenditure. No doubt this lag was coming to an end and before long, they would be a lively interest by the agricultural community in purchase of cloth.

Dr. Rao advised handloom weavers to study market tendencies, such as designs, patterns of the inhabitants of local areas and also the product of the mills. Thus the handloom weaving industry required three things, fall in marketing costs, fall in production costs and adoption of new styles and patterns. All these were interlinked and the trouble hitherto in dealing with the problem was that these were treated in isolation.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION

Hence towards a better market for the handloom products, Dr. Rao suggested co-operative production, a sharing of the profits 'pro rata' after payment of adequate wages, wholesale purchase of raw materials and arrangements for direct marketing of the products.

Referring to the part which the state should play in such an endeavour Dr. Rao referred to the problem of the handloom weavers' indebtedness. He strongly protested against the confining of the Madras Debt Relief Bill to agriculturists only and urged the Government of Madras to extend the scope of its application to handloom weavers also. He thanked the Government of Bombay for their patronage to handwoven cloth and special laboratory to carry on experiments in research.

The Conference before dispersing yesterday passed resolutions urging the Bombay Government to introduce as in Madras, a Sale of Cloths Bill and Grant subsidy to the industry by providing them with good silk and the cotton yarn as was done in the case of agriculture by providing good seeds.—A. P.

Ugly Scenes At Bihar Congress Elections

PATNA, Dec. 29.

Brisk polling is being witnessed for the election of delegates to the Haripura Congress from Bihar in almost all the constituencies. Polling will continue till December 31.

Reports received at Sadaqat Ashram, the Provincial Congress Headquarters, from several places, however, show that the zeal of canvassing by agents of candidates overstepped the normal limits and resulted in disturbances.

The Sadaqat Ashram itself was the scene of one such incident this afternoon when somebody is reported to have made a forced entry into the polling booth and broke the ballot boxes and cast away the voting papers.

In another ward of the same constituency, the supporters of a candidate are stated to have come to blows with those of the rival candidate and, it is said, the village headman who intervened to effect a compromise, was belaboured.

One man is reported to have been injured following a clash during polling in Arbhanga, while a similar incident is reported from Gopalganj in Saran District.

So far six Muslims have been returned unopposed. Out of 25 seats allotted to Purnea District, 21 candidates have been returned unopposed, including two Muslims.—A.P.

Hooliganism At Elections

PATNA, Dec. 29.

Hooliganism in connection with the election of delegates for the Haripura Congress reached its climax to-day when a Kisan supporter of Mr. Ramkrishna Benipuri was mobbed and badly assaulted.

It is alleged that while going to vote he was surrounded by supporters of a rival candidate, Mr. Benipuri rescued the man and brought him to Sadaquat Ashram.

At another booth, polling boxes are reported to have been snatched away from the presiding officer.

Messages from Muzaffarpur and Gaya tell the same tale. Election to the Gaya Town Congress Committee has been stopped on account of hooliganism.—United Press.

Congress Delegates From Poona City

POONA, Dec. 29

The Hon. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, member of the Council of State was elected as a delegate to Haripura session of the Congress from Poona City East-constituency along with two others. For three seats there were twelve contestants. Mr. C. P. Kothari topped the poll.

Result of the Saswad-Purandar constituency where Mr. Shankerrao Deo, President of the M.P.C.C is contesting will be declared tomorrow.—United Press

Anand Taluka's Delegates For Haripura

The following delegates to Haripura are declared elected without any contest:—

1. Tribuvandas K. Patil, 2. Bhagwandas K. Patil, 3. Purushottam N. Patil. 4. Natuarlal M. Dave, 5. Induprasad D. Bhatt.

Out of two candidates from Borsad-Anand group, Mr. Champaklal of Borsad is declared elected, defeating Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Desai, the vice-chairwoman of the ensuing Haripura Session.

Mysore Congressmen's Second Convention

BANGALORE, December 29.

At a meeting of the Mysore Congress Board, it was resolved to hold the Second Congress Convention at Chitaldrug on January 14 and 15.

The Board in a resolution expressed the opinion that no defence should be offered by Congressmen in cases in which they are charged for offences not involving violence or moral turpitude.—A. P

Einstein For Travancore

To Help New University Organisation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

It is reported that Professor Einstein has been invited to go to Travancore, to help in organizing a department of Mathematics and Physics in the newly founded State University there.

He has accepted, and will go to Travancore in January, and stay there at least until June.

Sahajanand Returned Unopposed

Also Secretary Of Bihar Kisan Sabha

PATNA, Dec. 29.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha, has been elected unopposed, as delegate for the Haripura session of the Congress from the Mokameh "Patna" constituency.

A message from Muzaffarpur states that Mr. Awadheswar Prasad Sinha, Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha, has also been elected unopposed.—United Press

DETENUS DEVOTING TO CONGRESS WORK

Keen Contest In Calcutta For Elections

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

That the released detenus seriously mean to devote their energies to Congress work is evident from the fact that a large number of them have not only enrolled themselves as primary members of the Congress but also offered themselves for election as delegates to the Haripura session of the Congress.

More than usual interest attaches to these election contests as according to the new Congress constitution provincial delegates would elect from among themselves their quota of A.I.C.C. members and would besides automatically constitute themselves into Provincial Congress Committees for the next 12 months

This accounts for the unusual election fever which is noticeable in Calcutta during the last few days. The four Congress Districts comprised within the Calcutta City are entitled to elect as many as 60 delegates, having enrolled between themselves over 50,000 primary members.

Every district and sub-divisional constituency is going to witness a keen contest in view of the appearance at the eleventh hour of a large number of detenus besides Congress Socialists and Labour groups who are determined to secure as many seats as possible.

Notable Congress leaders already elected as delegates include Mr. Subhas Bose Mr. Sarat Bose, Dr. Prafulla Ghose, Dr. Suresh Banerjee, Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, and Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta.—United Press.

ABOLITION OF ZEMINDARI

HARDUAGANJ Dec. 29.

A meeting of the Congress Council was held here last night but it was not open to the press. An "in camera" meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee also was held this afternoon. It is reliably understood that at this meeting, a no-confidence motion was moved against the Provincial Secretary, but it was later withdrawn and a vote of confidence in the Secretary was adopted by a large majority.

It is understood that the Provincial Congress Committee will recommend certain amendments in the Congress constitution.

The Subjects Committee of the United Provinces Provincial Political Conference met this morning under the presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena.

A resolution regarding Federation was moved by the Provincial Secretary, Seth Damodar Swaroop. Mr. Bhuben Sanyal moved an amendment that "in order to combat Federation successfully, an agitation should be launched in the Indian States, and the freedom movement developed on the basis of the Congress policy and creed, creating a basis for a united fight against imperialism".

IRRELEVANT AMENDMENT

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru raised a point of order that the amendment was irrelevant. The objection was upheld and the President overruled the amendment. The original resolution on Federation was adopted.

A discussion then arose regarding the situation in Cawnpore and some speakers condemned the action of the local authorities in handling the situation. Mr. R. S. Pandit justified the attitude taken by the Ministry and the local authorities in the matter

A resolution was moved, on behalf of the U. P. Congress Executives, on the subject of the abolition of the Zamindari system. Mr. Sri Prakash opposed the resolution Discussion still continues

Various amendments will be "discussed in the evening sitting" The meeting has been adjourned till evening.—A. P.

Federation Is Rotten, But Why Boycott It?

Liberal Leader's Appeal To Congress

Sir Chimanlal Charges Govt. With Flouting Public Opinion

LID OFF SUGAR POLICY & TRADE TALKS

I venture to think that it would not be a wise step to try to boycott Federation with all its shortcomings. The only sensible way is for all progressive groups to align themselves together and extract the best out of it for the benefit of the country, said Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of his presidential address at the 19th Session of the National Liberal Federation of India on Wednesday at Calcutta.

DEFECTS OF FEDERATION

Criticising the Federal Constitution that is going to be inflicted on India, Sir Chimanlal says that there is "even no provision for undertaking a revision of the situation after a fixed period as was the case in the Act of 1919", and proceeds to point out several vital defect of the Constitution "that has no elements of growth with itself".

Flouting Public Opinion

Referring "to the irresponsible manner" in which the Government of India are still flouting public opinion, Sir Chimanlal condemns their sugar policy and the dilatory tactics adopted in Indo-British Trade Talks.

The following are excerpts from Sir Chimanlal's address.

Since our last Session at Lucknow, events have moved very rapidly. The general elections for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies under the new constitution were held and the Congress candidates in seven out of eleven provinces won a sufficient majority of seats in the legislatures in those provinces to be in a position to form ministries. I claim that the Liberal party won a signal victory—not at the polls—but in the acceptance of liberal principles and constitutional methods by the Congress.

The Working Committee of the Congress decided in favour of office acceptance which the Liberal Federation, while condemning the new constitution and protesting against its ugly features, had recommended at its last Session. The comment on that decision of the Working Committee by a leading Congressman, who is now, I believe, a minister was that "it is simply a resolution of the Lucknow Session of the Liberal Federation rewritten in Congress language."

CONGRESS AND RESPONSIBILITY.

The Congress Ministries have begun to feel the obligations of responsibility and have learnt how far removed from the realities of practical administration were the slogans they had shouted and the glib promises they had made to the electorates during the elections.

Several Ministers have said "Even a Congress Government has to govern." I wonder why they are so apologetic about it; why the use of the word 'even'? Is the implication that a Congress Government is ordinarily not expected to govern and maintain peace and order? I venture to think that it is the first duty of any Government, be it Congress or any other, to take all steps necessary to maintain law and order and protect the law-abiding population from violence of others, however unpalatable the fulfilment of such duty might be to some of their following.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The Congress Governments seem to be in a great hurry to implement their promises about the wages of labour. It is again a very complex question which cannot be disposed of lightly or in a hurry. Mere increase of wages will do no good to labour. They will spend more in drink, marriages and funeral expenses. They are not going to be benefited unless they are educated and their ways and habits of living are improved.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Then look at their demands for the convening of a Constituent Assembly for framing a Constitution for India. The appeal is I suppose to the British Government to call such an Assembly. A Constituent Assembly is known in history when existing Government has been overthrown and a sovereign people want to establish a new constitution. An appeal to a foreign Government to call such an Assembly is indeed a very novel idea. To talk of a Constituent Assembly under present circumstances is to ignore realities.

COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM.

The greatest danger not only to the Congress but the whole country lies in the growing progress of communism under the name and guise of Socialism. Speaking for myself, and I venture also for our party, if by Socialism is meant equal opportunities for all, an equitable sharing of profits between industry and labour, improved conditions of living and in some cases even nationalization of some industries, I am all for such Socialism. But the conception of Socialism is quite different in the minds of those who are advocating it. What they want is really Communism of Soviet Russia, all abolition of classes and private property and the rule of the proletariats and not parliamentary democracy. The Congress President has openly avowed this to be his ideal for India and when such a declaration created considerable agitation he, I believe, said that the question of the inauguration of such Socialism was far away and that the present objective was the attainment of freedom for India. The implication, however, must not be ignored that when freedom is attained he and those who think with him will use that freedom for the purpose of introducing a regime of the Soviet Russia type.

There was as much cruelty, murder and oppression and as little liberty in Russia now as there had ever been. Having suffered from cruelty and oppression itself when Socialism achieves power its only effective weapons are the very cruelty and barbarism from which it has revelled.

DETENUS.

The successful efforts of Mahatma Gandhi to bring about the release of the Bengal Detenus commands the greatest admiration and the action of the Bengal Ministry in taking that step has received the commendation of the whole country.

IMPENDING FEDERATION.

At this Session you will have to deal with the all important questions of the impending Federation. That Federation is the only way of bringing together the whole of India cannot be denied. The Liberal Party has accepted the principle of Federation but has been rightly critical of the detailed constitution in which that idea has been embodied. All political parties have strongly put forward their objections to the present scheme but with no effect. Even the modest proposals embodied in the joint memorandum of the British Indian Delegates comprising of members of all communities and parties met with no response. The proposed Federation is indeed a novel one as it is to be a Federation of British Indian Provinces with parliamentary Government and autocratic Indian States. But this owing to existing circumstances cannot be avoided. To wait till the administrations of Indian States are brought into line with that of British Indian Provinces will mean indefinite waiting for United India. The bringing together of the States and British India will itself much accelerate the process of introduction of representative Government in the States.

FEDERAL DEFENCE.

Under the new Constitution Defence will be entirely reserved from effective influence, let alone control, of the legislature. The Army administration and its finances will be entirely under the control of the Governor-General and a Councillor appointed by him. The instruction to the Governor-General to encourage joint consultations between the Ministers on the one hand and the Governor-General and his Army Councillor on the other will not be of much effective use. No definite programme of Indianization of the Army within a reasonably short time will be laid down in the absence of any power in that behalf in the Federal Legislature and Ministry. The Legislature will have no control over the Military expenditure which absorbs a large proportion of the Country's Central revenue. Any Government that has no control over the defences of the country cannot be called really responsible Government. Then there are the stringent safeguards regarding financial matters, currency and exchange and the safeguards against commercial discrimination, both legislative and administrative.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The power the Central Legislature at present possesses of enacting any discriminatory measures against British Companies or shipping, for the protection of indigenous companies and shipping, is taken away under the new constitution. To cover up the iniquity of such prohibition, it is enacted that if Companies or ships registered in British India are subjected to discriminatory treatment in the United Kingdom then India would be free to impose similar restrictions on British Companies or ships. At no time within reasonable expectation Indian Companies would be trading in the United Kingdom to the extent British Companies are trading in India. Indian Shipping has not got any firm footing in Indian waters and it is an impossibility that they would go and compete with British ships in the United Kingdom for many generations if at all, and still the promoters of the Act have the effrontery to say that they have given reciprocity to India.

VITAL DEFECTS.

The most vital defect in the Federal Constitution is that it has no elements of growth within itself. There is no provision about transferring the subjects at present reserved and the time, manner and conditions in which such transfer can be made. There is even no provision for undertaking a revision of the situation after a fixed period as was the case in the Act of 1919. The Chief Justice of India speaking at the inauguration of the Federal Court spoke of the Federal Constitution as a "living and breathing organism which contains within itself, as all life must, the seeds of future growth and development" and that the cannons of interpretation which the Federal Court may adopt will not "hamper the free evolution of constitutional usages and conventions in which the political genius of a people can find it most fruitful and effective expression." It is forgotten that a Federal Constitution is of necessity the creation of Statute and unless the Statute is amended the nature of the Government cannot be altered. The vital element of growth and development from within has very limited scope in a Federal Constitution.

INDIA V. DOMINIONS.

The Federal Constitution derives its power not from within (the Indian people) but from outside (the Parliament). The seeds of growth towards full responsibility are absent. There is also not much room for growth of constitutional conventions. In the Dominions, responsible Government was established through the growth of conventions facilitated by the alteration from time to time of the Instrument of Instruction which remained a Prerogative Document. The representatives of the Crown in the Dominions came gradually to occupy the position of a purely constitutional heads by directions given to them through Instructions without the intervention of Parliament. As regards India, Instruments of Instruction have to obtain Parliamentary sanction and no alteration therein can be made without the approval of Parliament. Statutory provisions regarding reserved departments, non-votable nature of considerable part of the budget, powers of the Governor-General to act in his discretion or individual judgment must prevent in a large measure the growth of conventions.

IN LIBERAL TRADITIONS.

All these shortcomings of the Federal Constitution are staring us in the face but the vital and practical question is what should the various political parties in the country do when the Federation will come into operation as it must in a short time. I venture to think that it would not be a wise step to try to boycott it. The only sensible way is for all progressive groups to align themselves together and extract the best out of it for the benefit of the country and at the same time incessantly work for its being replaced by a more genuinely responsible democratic Federal Government.

In order, however, to achieve the above object, the most immediate and important question is the attainment of unity between the various communities in this country, particularly the Hindu and Muslim communities.

JINNAH'S SOMERSAULT

I do not think the Congress wants to harm the Muslims but even assuming that the Congress is not well deposed towards the Muslims, why accuse the whole Hindu community of hostility to the Muslims? Surely the Congress does not comprise the whole Hindu community and there are non-communal parties and organizations outside the Congress. I was surprised to see it reported that my friend Mr. Jinnah has said that the Hindus want to do away with separate electorates in order to crush the Muslims. All the many years that I have known Mr. Jinnah as a personal friend and a political leader of large vision and deep patriotism, he has always been in favour of joint electorates and I am unable to understand this sudden change in his views on the matter.

MINORITIES' PROBLEM.

It is, fundamentally essential that the Congress should realise the great importance of creating political solidarity among all communities. This is to my mind the first task to which this and every other party should apply itself. Some of Congress leaders have said that the minorities question is a very minor and subordinate issue, and can wait till the major objective of "Freedom" is attained. I wonder why it is forgotten that for the very attainment of freedom complete understanding between all the communities and a united front are essential.

Instead of long-range shots at each other the Congress leaders and Muslim leaders should sit together and hammer out agreed solution.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FLOUTS PUBLIC OPINION.

It is astounding how on the eve of the advent of Federation the Government of India are still flouting public opinion. The irresponsible manner in which the Government of India Act in matters affecting the vital interests of India and the studied disregard they show to Indian opinion is illustrated by their action with regard to the Indo-British Trade Negotiation and the International Sugar Conference.

SUGAR CONFERENCE.

Ever since the proposal for International Sugar Conference was talked about in February-March of this year, the Indian Sugar Mills Association told the Government of India that the Association should be consulted about the selection of the Indian representative to the Conference. But without any consultation either with the Association, the Legislature or the public the Government of India nominated a representative to the Conference and it was later announced that India had agreed at the Conference to prohibit export of Indian Sugar to other countries except Burma. That the Government of India should have permitted itself to treat an important national industry like sugar so cavalierly is incomprehensible. The Central Legislative Assembly not only refused to ratify this agreement but adopted an amendment asking Government to adopt all possible measures for stimulating export trade in sugar. The excuse given is that the self-imposed prohibition against export has not much meaning as the cost of production of sugar in India is considerably higher than in any other sugar producing country and therefore India will not be able to compete in foreign markets. But if this is so, why did not the Government of India take those controlling the industry into their confidence and discuss this point with them?

INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

Take the question of the Indo-British Trade Agreement. The Ottawa Agreement was denounced by the Central Assembly in April 1936 and ever since then a new Agreement between India and England is under negotiation. In this long interim period the terms of the Ottawa Agreement are still being followed. At Ottawa the negotiations were concluded in about four weeks while in this case more than a year has elapsed and the public are not told what is going on behind the scenes. In the meantime various extraneous developments are weakening the bargaining power of India and increasing that of Britain. The trend of international trade, projected Anglo-American trade treaty, the domestic position of England and America and similar factors have tendencies in that direction. It is essential, therefore, in the interest of India that there should be no further delay in bringing the negotiations to a very early termination.

PALESTINE POLICY.

The action of the British Government in Palestine in attempting a partition of the Muslim holy land and the repressive measures taken against the Muslim leaders in Palestine who were opposing such measures has caused widespread discontent in the country and the Government of India should apprise the British Government of the great resentment in the country created by this policy in Palestine.

The question of Indians overseas has been thrown into bolder relief in the course of this year by development of fresh sinister features, which reveal a tale of new encroachments on the slender, political and economic privileges enjoyed by Indian nationals abroad.

S. AFRICA AND ZANZIBAR

In Zanzibar, the Binder Report recommending vesting of wider powers in the Clove Growers' Association caused consternation in the Indian community. Notwithstanding the protests of the Indian National Association in Zanzibar and the universal opposition to it by Indians in this country, three Decrees, namely, the Land Alienation Decree of 1937, the Cloves Purchase and Exportation Decree, 1937, and a Decree to provide for settlement of Mortgage Debts were introduced in the legislature by the Government of the Zanzibar Protectorate. The main grievance of Indians in Zanzibar is that they have been effectively squeezed out of the clove trade by the monopoly of the Clove Growers' Association and the so-called concession by way of representation of Indians on the Advisory and the Licensing Committees would not neutralise the pernicious effect of the monopoly. We regret that the Government of India should have entered into this compromise without adequate consultation with affected interests, and accepted representation in lieu of the basic demand for abolition of the Clove Growers' Association's monopoly.

In South Africa we find the paradox of the efforts of the Goodwill Deputation synchronising with manifestation of increased dislike of Indians. We cannot ignore the grim fact that economic interest coupled with racial prejudice against colour proves stronger motive power than mere goodwill.

In Fiji, the question of land tenure is assuming grave importance and without active intervention of the Government of India the position of some 85,000 Indians residing here may become serious.

In Ceylon, a problem of major importance, besides the question of immigration on which the report of Sir Edward Jackson is awaited has been raised by the Village Communities' Ordinance Amendment, which measure denies franchise to Indian estate labourer.

You will thus observe that the position of Indians overseas has, on the whole, considerably deteriorated during the course of this year, and that the increased consciousness on the part of our countrymen abroad has provoked intensified bitterness as manifested in fresh attempts at legislative and administrative discrimination against them.

LIBERALS AND CONGRESS.

I have heard it said that now that the Congress has dropped Civil Disobedience and has returned to constitutional methods the Liberal Party should join hands with them. The Liberal Party has always been willing to co-operate with the Congress or any other group or party so long as the particular objective in view is one which is consistent with their principles and which commends itself to them as being in the best interests of the country. It is the Congress who spurns the co-operation of any other party. But there are fundamental differences between the points of view of the Liberal Party and the Congress. It was only the other day that, a prominent Congress leader declared that if the Federation was forced upon the country they would resort to mass Civil Disobedience and direct action to stop it. The Socialist element in the Congress may at any time gain ascendency. At the last A.I.C.C. meeting the Socialist motion for direct action secured as many as 63 votes against 92. Then the Congress policy and mentality is much too idealistic and removed from what is practical. Take their creed of complete independence involving the severance of the British connection. Every Indian cannot but feel the humiliation of being governed by a foreign country thousands of miles away. But in the present state of India's defences can it afford to go out of the British Commonwealth of Nations? If India were to-day to lose the protection of the British Naval and Air Forces, she would immediately fall a prey to some Imperialistic Nation of the West or the East.

Our party has always grasped realities and worked for what we conceived to be in the interests of the people irrespective of popular applause or disfavour.

(Welcome Speech On Page 14.)

Easy Win For Lord Tennyson's Team

McCorkell And Gibb. Batter Bihar Bowling

(From Our Correspondent).

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 29.

Tennyson's team, who arrived yesterday from Calcutta, began their one-day fixture against Bihar on temple ground here this morning in fine weather. Attendance was moderate. Like Baroda, who made their debut in the first match of tour, Bihar is new to international cricket in India and lack of players of outstanding ability or All-India name but nevertheless they had the satisfaction of putting up a score, which was at least not the smallest, made against tourists hitherto—they just doing better than N. W. F. P. whose 80 at Peshawar still remains the low level record.

Lord Tennyson on winning toss gave first batting to local side, who were led by K. A. D. Naoroji.

POPE'S DEADLY BOWLING.

Governor, who opened the attack, had no luck during the whole innings but Pope started off with two wickets in his third over without having a run scored off him. Three wickets fell at nine and three more were out by the time 27 were on board. M. Kureshi, said to be one of star batsmen of the local side, was brilliantly held by Jameson at short fine leg and it was not until E. B. Leigh came in that any real stroke play was seen. Leigh hit Pope for a four and a six successively and Langridge replaced. The Sussex man took a wicket in his first over and two in his third, all for six runs.

CAPTAIN'S INNINGS.

It was left to the local captain to play bold innings in traditional leader's style and give his side's score an aspect of respectability. Just before his arrival at the wicket S. K. Roy with three brilliant square cuts to boundary had brought the score to 48 for 8.

Naoroji after starting off rather shakily hit Jameson for a couple of fours in one over and carried the score to 80. Pope came on at this stage and bowled Naoroji with the first ball. There were six fours in Naoroji's 27. The Home innings lasted 105 minutes and ended at 12-15 p.m. for 84.

If during the forenoon the crowd had had cause to give way to pessimism because of collapse of their batsmen, they had even more reason to be dejected during the afternoon at the way McCorkell and Gibb battered their bowling for over 75 minutes sending up three figures before they were parted. McCorkell playing at his best and cutting and driving grandly, sent up 50 of the innings in 45 minutes and reached his own 50 in 65 minutes. Besides a straight driven six past the screen, he had eight fours in his fifty which was faultless.

TWO LIVES FOR GIBB

Gibb, however, was lucky to have two lives before reaching his fifty. He was dropped behind the wicket at 24 and escaped an easy stumping chance off Kureshi at 48. He later reached his half century in 78 minutes, this score including a six and 5 fours.

HIS CAUTION COSTS WICKET

The pair were separated at 118 when Naoroji took a good catch in the slips to send back Gibb. Next to leave was McCorkell who, keen on not making a mistake in view of his approaching century, left a ball from Khan severely alone, but it broke back hugely and uprooted the offstump. McCorkell's score of 75 included a six and 13 fours (138|2.)

ONCE TOO OFTEN

Worthington and Pope did the correct thing by attacking the bowling, but Worthington himself played anything but correct cricket. Worthington, Pope and Gover each hit a six. Worthington was trying to pull the leg of the fielders by playing his short run antics, but did this once too often as Pope once misunderstood him completely and both were at the same end. Worthington then sent Pope over to the other end, but Pope was easily run out.

Mortified by this escapade, Worthington got himself stumped the very next ball and two wickets thus fell at 178.

This brought Tennyson and Gover together. The England fast bowler had the satisfaction of hitting a six and was then bowled at 210. A run later, stumps were drawn for the day, leaving the visitors easy winners.

The team is leaving to-night for Calcutta for the Test Match which begins on December 31.

THE SCORES:—

BIHAR (First Innings).

B Sen, c McCorkell, b Pope	9
K. Dass, b Langridge	0
N. Kureshi, c Jameson b Pope	0
Maharaja of Gidhaur, c Gibb b Langridge	3
E. B Leigh c and b Worthington	12
M. N Sen Gupta, b Langridge	2
F. M Khan, l.b.w., b Jameson	5
S. K Roy, b Worthington	15
K. A. D. Naoroji, b Pope	27
Chakravarty (not out)	3
K Chaudhury, c Hardstaff, b Langridge	3
Extras	5
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Gover 0 for 9, Pope 3 for 12, Langridge 4 for 13, Worthington 2 for 15, Jameson 1 for 22, Hardstaff 0 for 8

TENNYSON'S TEAM

Scores:—

Gibb c. Naoroji b. Kureshi	59
McCorkell b. Khan	75
Worthington st. Chaudhury b. Khan	26
Pope (run out)	14
Tennyson b. Kureshi	19
Gover b. Khan	13
Jameson (not out)	0
Langridge (not out)	1
Extras	4
Total (for 6 wickets)	211

WICKET FALLS: 1|188; 2|138; 3|178; 4|176; 5|200; 6|210.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Khan	17	3	76	3
Chakravarty	9	0	27	0
Kureshi	14	0	71	2
Sen Gupta	5	0	33	0

HINDU SABHA STANDS FOR NATIONALISM

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

In the course of a lecture delivered in Ahmedabad, Mr. R. G. Bhide, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha said: —When the national right of the Hindus were attacked and when no public organisation came to protect them it was found absolutely necessary to start the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to protect the legitimate rights of the Hindus.

The Hindu Mahasabha is a co-ordinator and inspirator of the Indian National Congress. Quite a large number of pleader of the Indian National Congress in doing work of public service and have suffered many a hardship in so doing. But when some reactionaries in the Congress tried to attack the pure nationalism of the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabhites in the Congress stoutly opposed it. I claim that the Hindu Mahasabha stands for pure nationalism. There, the Congressmen should feel glad at the existence of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which is its co-ordinative institution.—United Press.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 6)

to extend the existing provision for the restriction and control of the immigration of workers under the Destitute Immigrants' Regulation Ordinance of 1907, which, if extended, would not only work as a hardship on the middle class tourists and small traders from India, but amount to veiled discrimination against Indians.

(13) One of the responsible Ministers of Ceylon had the daring to describe the Indians in Ceylon as "One Million Parasites".

Will India meekly submit to the ever-accelerating onslaughts on the rights and privileges of her nationals in Ceylon? Will the present Nationalist (Congress) Ministries of Madras and Bombay quietly watch Ceylon repeating the history of South Africa and Zanzibar? I am confident Delhi, Madras and Bombay will not fail to act. If Ceylon wants a fair deal India is prepared to respond, provided she gets a fair deal in return.

World of Wireless

RADIO TO OUST NEWSPAPERS!

New Device Attached To A Set Produces Facsimiles

In America they are trying the experiment of publishing what we may call broadcast news sheet writes "Diallist" in "Wireless World." Broadcasting concerns operating in three different States are lending to selected listeners apparatus which can be attached to an ordinary receiving set and produces facsimiles of printed matter. The idea, apparently, is to test what would be called over there the reactions of the public. So far as one can see, the apparatus is not unlike the old Fultograph, which a good many of you will remember. It produces its facsimiles in the same way by means of a metal stylus travelling over the surface of a piece of sensitised paper. Myself, I can't see any particular usefulness for the broadcast newspaper in the home —the spoken bulletins are so much more quickly transmitted.

WILL IT CATCH ON?

Whether the broadcast newspaper will catch on in the United States one can't say, though I should hardly think that it would. The Fultograph, though the B.B.C. gave still-picture transmissions over a long period, and I have picked them up successfully from Vienna as well as from London, had no great success in England. One objection that people had to the Fultograph was that reception demanded a certain amount of preparation. You had to pour a solution into a photographer's developing dish, to dip your paper into it, to drain it and to wrap it round a drum before each picture began. Then the building up of the picture took four minutes, which is rather a long time. Possibly, the American people have managed to evolve a sensitised paper which does not require treatment in a developing dish.

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES FROM DAVENTRY

Possibility Of Rebroadcast In Canada

A new entertainment feature entitled 'Take your Choice' will be heard for the first time in the Daventry programmes during the week beginning January 2, and thereafter will be broadcast at weekly intervals. It is hoped that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will be able to arrange to rebroadcast each programme in the series.

'Take your Choice' will consist of four or five standard items, and each instalment will normally be broadcast in Transmissions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 from Daventry at the same time on the same day each week. 'Under City Lights,' 'The Bangalorey Man,' and two serials —one comic, one adventure—will be the fare offered for listener's choosing.

'Under City Lights' will bring to the broadcast an artist from a current London cabaret. 'The Bangalorey Man' describes an old wanderer who will set the scene for music associated with a particular part of the world by recalling some picturesque incident that he experienced there. The adventures of a commercial traveller—Mr. Ben Bigg—will be told each week in the comic serial, which has been written by Laurie Wylie; and in Franklyn Kelsey's 'The Spinner of Death,' listeners will be offered a true-to-type 'thriller.' An orchestra directed by Josef Marais—the South African musician —will supply 'Take your Choice' with its music, and the whole feature will be prsented by William MacLurg.

Each instalment of 'Take your Choice' will have as a partner in the programmes a ten-minute feature called 'A Theme and a Song,' which will be presented by the same producer. As the title implies, these programmes will consist of vocal music built around a central theme: songs about rain, songs about the moon, about the sun, trees, and so on. The items that listeners will hear will not necessarily be confined to light music—an excerpt from Bach's 'Coffee' Cantata, for example, would be as likely an illustration of a 'coffee' theme as 'You're the Cream in my Coffee.' The music—which will be sung by man and woman vocalists and a close-harmony trio, and played by Josef Marais and his Band—will be non-stop, announcements being reduced to a minimum.

TIMING CHANGES IN B. B. C. TRANSMISSIONS

The closing of the gap between Transmissions 2 and 3 in the Empire Service from Daventry is the chief of several important changes that will come into force at the beginning of the New Year. On and after Sunday, January 2, the opening announcements of Transmission 3 will be broadcast immediately after the close down of Transmission 2—i.e., at 1-55 p.m. (G.M.T.) The length of Transmission 3 will thus be increased by twenty minutes.

Other New Year developments are the transference, on weekdays, of the News Bulletin in Transmission 1 to the end of the Transmission; the adoption of the period 9—9-15 p.m. as the normal interval in the programmes of Transmission 4; and a change in the timing of Transmission 6.

At present, the placing of the News in Transmission 1 on weekdays leaves about half an hour of programme time before close-down, but under the new arrangement, the bulletin will be the final broadcast in the day's programmes for Australia, New Zealand, and the Near East. The change has been made in order to allow greater flexibility of programme building and the introduction of longer features.

The fact that 9 p.m. is a standard closing time of many evening broadcasts in the Home service is responsible for the decision to move from 8-45 to 9 p.m. (G.M.T.) the beginning of the interval in Transmission 4, and thus remove the necessity for either curtailing the Daventry transmission of a Home programme, or making an emergency alteration in the interval timing.

Technical considerations have made necessary the change in the timing of Transmission 6, which, from January 2, will begin fifteen minutes later than at present—i.e., at 2-15 a.m. (G.M.T.) The length of the Transmission, however, is unaffected, the close-down time being correspondingly later.

"NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES"

Ten minutes are to be set apart every Friday in the programmes of all Transmissions for the announcement of programme plans for the following week. These announcements are now broadcast at the end of each news bulletin on Fridays, but it is hoped that, by giving them a recognized period, they will prove more helpful to listeners—especially to those who have no access to published programmes, either in the local Press or in the official journal of the Empire Service, BBC Empire Broadcasting.

Proposals are also in hand for the regular broadcasting—possibly once a month—of special programmes reflecting life in the Dominions and Colonies, and designed, in co-operation with oversea broadcasting organizations, for rebroadcast to the Empire as a whole.

NEW TALKS FEATURES IN COMING QUARTER

Peace And Pacifism Among Subjects To Be Dealt With

'The Way of Peace', 'Over the Farm Gate', 'Do we Understand English?', and 'All Kinds of People' are the titles of new series of talks which will be broadcast in the programmes from Daventry at weekly intervals during the first quarter of 1938.

An ex-Serviceman and Sir Alfred Zimmern, Montague Burton, Professor of International Relations at Oxford University, will introduce the talks on peace (which will also be broadcast from the Home stations). In future talks, to most of which two speakers will contribute, eminent authorities such as Lord Cecil, Lord Ponsonby, Mr. Wickham Steed, Mr. Amery, Lord Davies, Mr. Harold Nicolson, and Professor Seton Watson will be heard dealing with such matters as the history and constitution of the League of Nations, Collective Security and Regional Pacts, Isolationism, Pacifism, and the Balance of Power.

'Over the Farm Gate' will consist of informal chats about agricultural topics and problems by Professor Scott-Watson, a British agricultural authority who has already broadcast on many occasions in BBC programmes. The problems that affect the farmer are also, of course, of vital concern to the consumer, and this series, therefore, is designed to be of general appeal.

LISTENERS' HELP WELCOMED

The co-operation of oversea listeners is sought by the BBC for the purposes of the series of six talks 'Do we Understand English?', for which Professor A. Lloyd James, M.A., Professor of Phonetics at the School of Oriental Studies, London, and Secretary of the BBC Advisory Committee on Spoken English, will be responsible. The question whether English is to remain one language or is to be split up into a number of local variations having only a superficial resemblance will be the basis of the talks, and listeners in the Dominions and Colonies will greatly help Professor Lloyd James to take stock of the situation by sending in examples of words that, in local usage and meaning, differ from those in other English-speaking countries.

'My Memories of the Czar Nicholas II at his Coronation', given by Col. E. St. C. Pemberton, will be the subject of the first talk under the title 'All Kinds of People', all the contributors to which will draw upon personal experiences and reminiscences for their material.

'Cards on the Table', the series of discussions between an Englishman and a Canadian, which has been designed especially for Canadian listeners, will be continued with the same speakers (Anthony Weymouth and Michael Macdonald), but at fortnightly intervals. In the alternating weeks Canadian listeners will be offered a commentary on current events in Great Britain. A panel of authoritative speakers will be formed for the purposes of this series, which is being arranged in consultation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Blackest Spot Of India Act

X'ians Stand By Congress And Denounce "Communal Award"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29

Indian Christians opposition to special electorates was voiced by Mr. S. C. Mukherji, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians, which commenced its session at St. Paul's College, this morning, characterising the Communal Award as the "Blackest Spot" of the Government of India Act, 1935. He said the community was one with the Congress in their fight against Special Electorates.

Lady Maharaj Singh, who presided over the Conference declared. "Service to the country must be placed before the interests of the community."—A. P.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF *'HAVE-NOT' POWERS*

Lohia's Criticism Of Lothian's Views On World Situation

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Dr. Kammanohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department, A.I.C.C. has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Gloom overhangs the world of Lord Lothian, but, as he foresees an increase in the strength of the British Empire, we may discount much of his picture as wishful thinking. In one place, Lord Lothian pictures the world to become the hunting-ground of seven major Powers. In another, he foresees a strengthening of the British position and believes that its essential strategic security is already increasing. How a world that is to give spheres of influence to three new powers, Russia, Germany and Italy, will at the same time accommodate a more powerful Britain is a mystery that Lord Lothian does not quite clear up.

Lord Lothian believes that Germany will be the predominant influence in Eastern Europe. One can only guess the areas where according to his scheme, Italy and Germany and Japan and Russia will be predominant. Will this not encroach on the predominance of Britain, United States and France?

Countries which are likely spheres of influence are revolting for freedom. In any event, whatever happens, one thing is certain. The British Empire will collapse in another world war. It is already disintegrating. Increased expenditure on armaments in Gibraltar, Suez, Capetown and Singapore might give a false sense of security. But strength is never absolute and security is comparative.

Round about the chains of empire communications have risen a host of enemies and rivals whose only hope is disruption of the British Empire. Don Alfonso was the security of British Gibraltar and he is gone. The security of the Mediterranean and the Suez is endangered by Italy and Germany on the one hand and, on the other by the growing popular movements of Egypt and Palestine. The security of Singapore and Hongkong is caught between growing might of Russia and Japan and practically destroyed by the mass upheavals of China and India. India has travelled a long distance during the last twenty-three years and it should not be news to any one when India refuses co-operation in Empire's wars.—United Press.

X'mas Celebrations At Thana

The sixth annual Christmas Tree and Sports, held under the auspices of the Thana Catholic Association, in St. John the Baptist's Church compound on Xmas day, under the presidentship of Mr. J. F. Paisley, Executive Engineer, Thana, again proved to be a popular function. There was a large and distinguished gathering.

The programme included a Sack Race won by George Varel, Obstacle Race won by Arthur Rebello, High Jump won by Harold Rodricks, Slow Cycle Race won by Anthony Pereira and Costume Parade the most interesting item by Miss Byrel Gonsalves.

THE BOMBAY LIFE

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STATEMENT OF PROGRESS AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1936

New Business in 1936	Rs. 1,36,00,180
Premium Income in 1936	Rs. 26,76,274
Life Assurance Fund in 1936	Rs. 82,69,451
Business in Force in 1936	Rs. 5,14,38,205

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We have great pleasure in acknowledging the numerous congratulatory messages of goodwill and full co-operation from our Agents and a large number of our Policy-holders and friends from various parts of India and Burmah, for having converted the Concern of Kochikar Brothers into a Private Limited Company. As it may not be possible to acknowledge individually to all, we take this opportunity of conveying our best thanks to them and assure all our constituents still better and more efficient service. It is also our intention in the near future to open new Branches and Inspectorate Offices and to establish some more Special Agencies in important centres of the Madras Presidency, Coorg and Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

All Policy-holders are hereby informed that the Bonus Certificates for 1933-'36 are getting ready and will be posted shortly.

Messrs. KOCHIKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED, will be glad to receive applications for Agencies, for paid Organizers and clerical posts from 22nd January, 1938 to 22nd February, 1938.

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RELIEF FOR RELEASED DETENUS

Bengal Leaders' Appeal To Business Houses

t CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy, Secretary of the Bengal Assembly Congress Party, are signatories to an appeal issued on behalf of the Bengal Detenu Relief Committee to public institutions, particularly business houses, to co-operate with the Detenu Relief Committee in the task of providing relief for the released detenus with money and helping the Committee to find employment for them.

The signatories opine that beyond a vague promise of miserly allowance and an expression of the pious wish that the released detenus be absorbed by business houses in suitable employment, the Government do not appear to be prepared to do anything for their relief.—United Press.

FREE & COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

Women's Conference Adopts Resolution

NAGPUR, December 29.

The All-India Women's Conference at its session this afternoon adopted a resolution moved by the Hon. Mrs. V. L. Pandit, urging the universal introduction of free and compulsory primary education, without further delay, by providing properly trained teachers, majority of whom should be women.

In tabling the resolution Mrs. Pandit said that the Conference had been voicing the demand for a number of years, but lack of funds had come in the way of realisation of the ideal. Primary education was the right of every child and it was the duty of Government to provide it just as it was its duty to provide for health. So long as primary education had not been introduced they could not hope for any real progress. Now that various Governments were considering the proposal seriously, the speaker wanted all her sisters to agitate for the demand.

Mrs. Billimoria, of Gujarat, in seconding the resolution pointed out that India was a poor country as compared to countries where people were able to look after the education of their children. It was therefore, incumbent on the Government to find requisite money.

Mrs. Ahmed of Jubbulpore, Miss Bhanamathi Amma of Travancore and Miss Thapar of Punjab also supported the resolution, which was unanimously carried out.—United Press.

OUR PERIODICALS

Triveni

The December number of this journal completes a decade of its chequered existence, and has naturally evoked some reflection on the part of its painstaking editor. "The Triple Stream" struck a new note in Indian periodicals, and what it might have lacked in circulation has been more than made up by its distinctive character. We take this opportunity of assuring the management of the Triveni that their journal is held in high esteem by the Indian intelligentsia, and we echo the hope expressed by the editor that he may succeed better during the second decade than in the first. Regarding the last number of the present year, suffice it to say that every contribution therein is of a high standard and if one mentions particularly the exquisite story "Sinning for a Sinner," it is only because one would have appreciated more of such fiction for holiday reading.

The Visva-Bharati Quarterly

Two of the main articles in the current number of this journal are devoted to Mahatma Gandhi. One is by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and will thus naturally appeal to all readers. The other and longer contribution is by Acharya Kripalani and he has made a historical and critical analysis of "the Gandhian Way." There are also a couple of the Gurudev's pictures in this issue which might appeal to artists and admirers. Poetry has its full complement in the present issue: Dr. Amiya Chakravarty writes on "Modern Analytical Poetry;" Mr. Vatsyayana discusses Post-war Hindu Poety while Mr. M. Ziauddin tries to assess the worth of Amir Khusru as the first national poet of modern India. The section of book reviews has, of course, always retained its distinctive place in the pages of the quarterly.

Reason

This organ of the Rationalist Association of India has brought out a joint issue for November and December. The opening article, by the editor launches a vigorous attack upon a thesis submitted to Mr. K. Natarajan that religion remains the abiding interest of humanity as instanced by the popularity of pictures based on the lives of saints. Dr. C. L. D'Avoine makes a spirited plea for sane and right thinking in his article "Reason alone can transform man." Chapman Cohen's "Science and Religion" is reproduced here from the Free thinker. We hope the journal will be made more varied and bright so as to attract more adherents to the gospel of rationalism during the coming year.

The Oriental Review

The pride of place is given in the December issue to an article by Mr Charles Mascarenhas in which he gives the reminiscences of his jail life and the incidents that led to the formation of the Congress Socialist Party. In "Moratorium for Ryots." A peasant makes a critical onslaught on the policy followed by Bombay's Finance Minister in this respect. The "Notes of the Month" are always very readable ever when we might differ from the arguments advanced.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

Justice Biswas On Aims Of Movement

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The New Education Fellowship Conference met to-day under the auspices of the All-India Education Conference at the Senate House, Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas presiding. He said education today failed to develop the whole man. It trimmed the wick of intellect, but did not kindle the lamp of soul resulting in maladjustment, which New Education attempted to correct and reform. It viewed education as a process of development.

Dr. Zilliacus, leader of the New Fellowship Delegation addressing the Conference said that the fellowship founded in 1915, the dark days of the war, had now attracted adherents all over the world.—A. P.

DR. ALAM'S SUIT

Pandit Nehru To Appear As Witness

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is arriving Peshawar on January 9, will break journey at Lahore as he is to appear as witness before the Magistrate in the defamation case brought by Doctor Mohammad Alam against Nawab Ahmad Yarkhan Doultana, Chief Secretary of the Unionist Party and Editor of the Civil and Military Gazette on January 8.—A.P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Why Mr. Angadi Joined Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The public is aware that I have decided to join the Congress. I was liking that organization, since a long time. For reasons which I need not disclose, I could not join it earlier. But let me assure the public that the internal urge was there. It is courage that is the sheet-anchor of liberty and freedom. Take it away, freedom will be lost to any nation, in no time. Congress is the only organization, which has developed sufficient courage for winning freedom. The more we acquiesce, in the loss of freedom, the more apathetic, and helpless we become. Our mother country has been long wallowing in the mud of slavery, and we have become so slavish, that, we almost run to meet our chains. The only way to shake off our slavery and slavish mentality is to join Congress. I am, therefore, joining it. I should not forget to mention, that the famous letters of Shriyut Gangadharrao Deshpande hastened my decision. I am extremely grateful to him.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. Angadi.

Belgaum, December 27.

Appeal To Insurance Companies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Now-a-days, the rate of interest earned by the insurance companies on investment in Government Securities is about 3 per cent per annum while they generally charge interest on loans granted against the securities of their companies' policies at the rate of 6 per cent per annum which appears to be comparatively, rather a high figure.

We request, through your paper, the well-organised and reliable insurance companies to reduce the rate of interest on loans advanced to their constituents against the securities of their companies' policies to 4-1/2 per cent per annum.

We trust, the difference of 1-1/2 per cent could easily meet the expenses of establishment required to maintain the accounts, etc. of this department.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

Gadarwada.

Hamida-Gunga Bout

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Very surprising statements are being published about Hamida-Gunga fight. It has been published that: "In the rules of wrestling filed with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who had issued the license, it was clearly stipulated that the heels, the hips, the back and the head must touch the ground clearly for a successful registering of fall and then alone can it be considered that the Pahelwan had registered a fall. Nothing of the kind had happened here and Hamida went away of his own accord."

The least that I can say about this is that it is a revelation to us. I attended every day's bouts barring only one and I can say without fear of contradiction that the rules mentioned have never been observed. All the bouts have been decided according to Indian rules of wrestling, according to which the victory is complete if the chest of the adversary is shown towards sky. Hamida has certainly won according to this rule. But if the rules quoted in the published statements or filed with the Police authorities and if the result is to be decided on the basis of those strange "rules" then Hamida may have not won. I enquired from Gama and Hamida if they were informed about the said "rules" they categorically denied any knowledge of them and said that the fight was carried on according to the established and well-known rules of Indian style and they claim to have won the fight on the basis of those rules.

Then about Chaka Pahelwans' position the statement published is surprising. It was daily experience for us to see that Chaka Pahelwan was always required to give decision in case of doubtful results. If on that particular day he was not a judge this change should have been announced, then again one fails to understand how Chaka Pahelwan was standing close to the wrestlers if he was not a judge. It should be noted that he was so near the fighting wrestlers that he actually patted Hamida saying: "Kushti ho gai, chordo" (leave him match is won.)

Another important point is that Mr. Deo Raj also raised his hand when Hamida pinned Gunga, which is usual signal for the finish of the fight, he whistled also.

As for "Hamida and the party being evaporated from the stadium" I can only say that Gama and Hamida cannot move away so quickly as it is alleged even if they wish. Gama is so popular that big crowds block his paths and some times even the traffic has to be stopped. Such a statement only shows colossal ignorance of Gama's and Hamida's influence in the public.

In the last stage of the fight it so happened that Hamida pinned Gunga in that part of the ring which was so close to Gunga partys' seats and no sooner was the result was announced by Chaka and hand was raised by Mr. Deoraj signifying defeat of Gunga, the whole party of Gunga rushed towards the ring. It would have led to fight between two groups if Chaka Pahelwan had not advised Hamida to move away. Hamida followed this advice and the whole party with Gama, who was at that time far away from his party, moved out of the stadium in jubilation as is the custom. In the meantime great confusion prevailed and one referee who had raised his hand changed his opinion. This took about 20 minutes and then I came out to the outer gate of the exhibition and found Gama and party just starting home. I accompanied them in my car. This will show that it took Gama and Hamida about 20 minutes to reach their cars. Is this, I ask, what can be called "evaporating from the stadium".

As to the claim of Gunga getting upperhand I can say that the fact do not bear out the truth of this statement. Once undoubtedly Gunga forced Hamida to go out of the ring, but it should be noted that even outside the ring though Gunga did not release his grip Hamida did not fall to the ground. Both remained standing even outside the ring; on the other hand Hamida not only forced Gunga out of the ring but actually felled him down and pinned him there. This was out of the ring but even inside the ring Hamida brought Gunga twice underneath and last of all when he upturned Gunga the legs of the latter were dangling in the air. In the face, of these facts who can assert that Gunga had the upper hand.

Then the reports of Urdu papers, the only papers that have given pen-picture account of the progress of the wrestling bouts agree in their details and are unanimous in favour of Hamida's victory.—Yours, etc.,

ALI BAHADUR KHAN,
M.L.A.

Dated, December 28.

G. I P. Railway Staff Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have seen the letter of the Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union published in your issue of the 15th instant under the caption "G.I.P. Workers' Union Gathers Strength". This is the usual propaganda stunt to which the Union owes its present existence, and, therefore, deserves to be ignored but as it bristles with mischievous statements capable of creating unmerited misunderstandings in the minds of your readers about this Union I shall thank you kindly to publish this letter in your immediate issue and oblige.

The following are the three main points my comrade has strutted out to praise his own Union and to discredit ours:—

1. That the Workers' Union is gathering strength day by day, whereas Staff Union is losing hold on its supporters;

2. That organisers of the Staff Union are resigning from that Union and joining the Workers' Union; and

3. That since the Staff Union is pro-administration and pro-imperialist the workers should have nothing to do with it.

The first one is not a novel one. As I have said above it is the characteristic stuff on which the Workers' Union lives. The following membership figures of the Workers' Union as published in the Annual Reports of the Government's Labour Department will convincingly show that there is not a grain of truth in this statement:—

	Members.
1929-1930	41,640
1930-1931	20,267
1931-1932	10,755
1932-1933	12,074
1933-1934	11,035
1934-1935	10,035
1935-1936	8,675
May 1937	8,201

From this it will be clear how rapidly the membership of the Union has been dwindling since 1930 with the exception of 1932-1933, the figure for which year represents also the membership of the Staff Union that was amalgamated with the Workers' Union during that year, but the united front could not last even for a year. Another point worth noting is that the energies of the leaders of the Workers' Union had to be utilised only in checking this decline and the Union could not enlist even one fresh member throughout the period, except, of course, the period of amalgamation. The above figures are, it should be remembered, as were shown by the Union itself, but if a further scrutiny is made it will be revealed that the figures did not represent the actual position. Only a glance at the depleted income-figures will prove beyond doubt that these figures are not genuine. In the circumstances I leave it to your readers to judge for themselves if there is any truth in the statement that "the Workers' Union gathers strength" or it is on the Royal Road to extinction.

Now with regard to the Staff Union, it was revived in 1935 with hardly 400 members in the beginning and without any financial resources at its back. At the end of 1935-36 the membership rose to 2,500, at the close of the following year it was doubled and today it stands to over 6,200. Do these figures show that the Union is losing its hold upon the workers?

As regards the second point we admit that there is some 'prima facie' truth in it. Some of our organisers, no doubt, resigned and joined the Workers' Union. But it must be remembered that they originally belonged to the Workers' Union or have identified with it in the past. They joined the Staff Union, remained in it for a few months, did nothing either to strengthen the Union or to achieve the objects they now set forth for leaving it, with the exception of Com. Dandekar. From the way they joined the Staff Union remained in it and abruptly left it by casting slur on the Union, one is led to believe that this is yet another novel device to discredit a Union. The Staff Union is not at all sorry for desertion of such men. It is happier and stronger without them and we are quite confident that these things are not going to retard its onward march.

With regard to the third point, the Staff Union wants to secure for the workers as much good as all the legitimate and proper activities are capable of producing. We want to serve the workers and not to sacrifice them at the altar of political exigencies. Within its short spell of life we succeeded in more than 140 cases and this is not a small achievement in these days when the employers as a class are definitely hostile to the trade union movement. In hundreds of other cases our negotiations with the administration have resulted in bringing good to the workers indirectly, especially in checking the vagaries of the railway officers. Lack of space prohibits me from going into the details. Our policy and programme are clear and we sincerely believe in it. Although we do not desire to eschew politics in conducting the Union, we have consistently refused and shall refuse in future to convert it into a political organ to satisfy the fancies of some ultra-Leftists. To call this "pro-administration' is a clear misnomer. It is now an established fact that the leaders of the Workers' Union, in their anxiety to get their Union recognised gave the following undertakings to the Agent:—

(a) That the Workers' Union will not excite the workers or create antagonism against the administration;

(b) That the Union will not run down the administration or its officers in its paper or otherwise;

(c) That it will not contribute towards or encourage any subversive move;

(d) That it will act in a spirit of co-operation and will not put extravagant demands;

(e) That they will not make unmerited discrimination between the workers and their officers, and

(f) That they will not give shelter to the Communists.

It is these champions of militant and revolutionary trade unionism who have given such humiliating and suicidal undertakings to the Agent. In spite of this having ultimately failed in their herculean task, the Secretary terms our Union as "pro-administration", only because it is a recognised union. With regard to anti-Imperialism these ultra-Leftists have always held that this is their monopoly and they cannot discern the all pervading anti-Imperialist feelings prevalent in India to-day, not of their own creation, but of many other bodies and persons. Let me assure them that the Staff Union is as conscious of the evils of Imperialism as our comrades are and it has never failed to identify itself with movements designed to fight against Imperialism consistent with its strength and enduring powers of the workers.—Yours etc.,

N. N MENON,
Joint Secretary,
G.I.P. Railway Staff Union.

Textile Inquiry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the statements made by Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Nanudas Haridas—representatives of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association made before the Labour Enquiry Committee, Bombay, I request you kindly to find space in your paper for the following:—

Inspite of the fact that Japan buys cotton from India, pays middlemen's profits, freight, insurance and other incidental charges, manufactures the finished goods there, again pays the profits to exporters and importers, freight, insurance, etc., pays the dut yfrom 30 to 50 per cent, she still gives the cheapest material to India, the reasons of which, according to my experience, are as follows:—

Almost all the mills use automatic looms, 25 to 30 of which can be worked by a single girl getting about Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4/- a day.

The Manager, Weaving Master, Spinning Master, Engineer and others in Indian mills get their salaries between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 according to their qualifications, whereas in Japan they get about Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 at the most.

Moreover there is no managing agency system in Japan. All the mills have their own sales department, so the heavy commission that is realised by the Managing Agents in India, goes to the shareholders in Japan and thus the shareholders get more dividends there than in India.

Thus it can be seen that, due to heavy overhead charges, the manufacturing cost in India is high and there would be no chance for the Indian mills unless they take to the most modern manufacturing methods.

It can be argued by interested persons that if they take to automatic looms, there would be unemployment among the workers but I can reply to this argumen that India imports a heavy quantity of piece-goods from abroa and if India can supply cheap articles by adopting the automati looms, there is no reason why the workers should not get sufficien work.

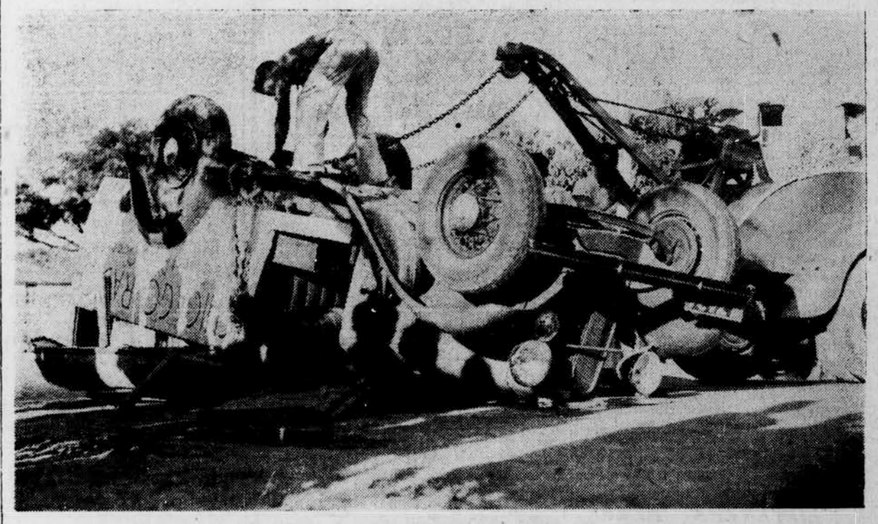
I also realise that it is not easy for the mill-owners to accustom themselves the new conditions, for one reason or another, but it would be possible if a joint and cencerted action is taken by all interested.

I should further like to point out that instead of preaching boycott of Japanese goods by the Congress, it would be advisable to preach Swadeshism which would result in ultimate profit to the country. Boycott of Japanese goods serves no purpose, as the natural tendency of the public is to buy cheap things and Japan is there to give you cheap things. So unless Indian mills can supply cheap cloth, under no circumstances they can stand the Japanese competition.—Yours, etc.,

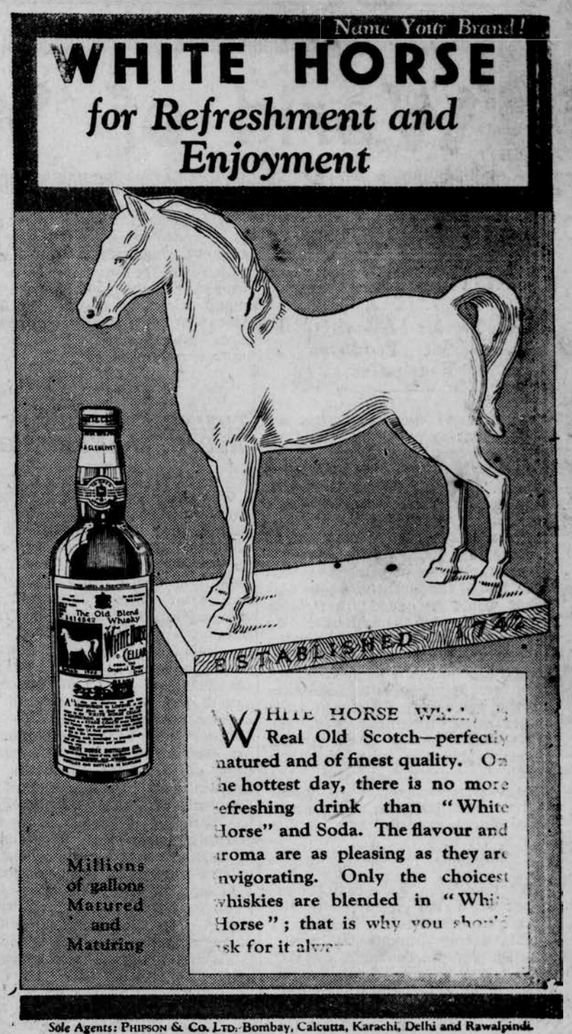
J. K.

Calcutta.

Mr. D. G. Vaidya (garlanded), Secretary of the Prarthana Samaj and Editor of the "Subodha Patrika", whose 61st birth-day was celebrated yesterday at Khardoli, Bombay.



A bus loaded with about 15 passengers which turned turtle on Ghodbunder Road, Khar, snapped after the accident.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Catholic Services To Madras

CHRISTIANS PRESENT ADDRESS TO PAPAL LEGATE

The Catholic Community of Madras presented an address to H. E. the Most Reverned Leo P. Kierkels, Papal Legate to the National Eucharistic Congress, which opened on Wednesday at Madras.

The following is the text of the address:—

We, the Catholics of Madras in their own name and on behalf of the Catholic from all over India and Burma and Ceylon here assembled, offer Your Excellency a most cordial welcome to the city that has had the good fortune to be chosen as the seat of the National Eucharistic Congress in India held in this year of grace.

Madras has been the scene of celebrated events in the history of the Church and of the State. But to Catholics it is a place of pious and sacred memories.

Within its municipal limits is to be found in the Cathedral Church of the ancient diocese of San Thome de Meliopur the shrine of the first Apostle of the Indies. To its shores were directed the footsore travels of that model of missionary preachers of Christianity in the East—St. Francis Xavier.

It contains one of the largest urban Catholic populations in all India. Capital of the most Christian province in the country, it has been more than once the seat of great Catholic assemblies.

It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to the Catholics of Madras— and we trust this satisfaction is shared by their brethren from other parts of India—that this city has been chosen for this great demonstration of Catholic devotion to the Holy Eucharist.

In Your Excellency, Catholic India recognizes an old and warmhearted friend. Supporter of every good Catholic cause, patron of Catholic learning and of works of charity, Your Excellency has captured the regard of all classes and sections of Catholic society. But to-day Your Excellency comes to us in a more solemn capacity. We greet Your Excellency as the Papal Legate specially appointed by His Holiness the Pope to represent him at this Congress. For this honour conferred on Your Excellency, which we take as an honour conferred on the Catholics of India, we are profoundly grateful to the Holy Father. We see in it one more sign and proof of the great concern and love he has for his children in this country. It forges one more link in that golden chain of loyalty and devotion that binds the Catholic Church in India to the Holy and Apostolic See of Rome.

PRESIDENTIAL CHARGE.

To Your Excellency has been committed by Papal authority the presidential charge of this Eucharistic Congress. In Your Excellency's learning and piety and dignity we have guarantees of the success of our proceedings.

This Congress like every Eucharistic Congress is expected to lead to an increase in devotion to the Holy Eucharist, the strengthening of spiritual life, and the raising of the moral tone of the individual and social character of the Catholics of India.

Now, as at other periods of spiritual strain and stress, it is around reassuring banner of the Holy Eucharist that Catholics must rally. More than once in the history of Europe, Catholics have marched to battle against the deadly foes of Christianity under the aegis of the Holy Eucharist.

To-day when once more the powers of Immorality, Disorder and Atheism are arrayed in battle against the Catholic Church, it is on the Holy Eucharist that the hopes of Catholics for final victory must be fastened. For the nutriment of the spiritual and moral strength of Catholics is the Holy Eucharist.

That the National Eucharistic Congress of 1937 under Your Excellency's august auspices and leadership and with the support of the Patriarch of the East Indies, Archbishops and Bishops of the Indian Hierarchy, whom also we are glad to welcome in Your Excellency's company, may charge the Catholic community in India with the dynamic courage and strength and perseverance that will enable it to face the battle that will be upon it as upon every Christian community in the world, is the prayer of those that welcome Your Excellency to the National Eucharistic Congress of 1937.

Fostering Development Of Christian Ethics

Rev. Fr Joseph Cortellini, S.J., Bangalore in the course of his speech at Eucharistic Congress said:—

The purpose of Christian education is the formation of the true and perfect Christian, the growth into Christ, as St. Paul puts it. This growth into Christ is the growth of a living organism within the Mystical Body of Christ, and, like every living organism, must take nourishment if it should keep alive and reach its perfection. The Holy Eucharist is the nourishment of Christ's life in souls regenerated by baptism. Hence the Eucharistic character of Christian education.

This Eucharistic education of children is to be commenced in the family. To impart the first elements in Christian education is the right and duty of Christian parents. Theirs is the privilege to prepare their children for first Holy Communion and to keep them in their Eucharistic fervour and devotion. Want of understanding, piety, devotion and goodness are not sufficient reasons for keeping the children away from early first Communion. Early first Communion brings many blessings to the child, to the family, the parish, the Church and to society.

The most beautiful blessing of early first Communion is the preservation of children's innocence. "Holy Communion is an antidote whereby we are delivered from daily faults and preserved from mortal sins" (Council of Trent). Another blessing is the revival of religious fervour in indifferent families and parishes, the increase of priestly and religious vocations for the Church, the saving of mankind from the wrath of the just God. The earlier children receive first Communion, the better!

Eucharistic education of children begins with the revelation of Christ's Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist, which is followed by the explanation of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and of Holy Communion. Holy Communion effects both the individual and social growth of the member of Christ's Mystical Body.

The Eucharistic fervour and devotion of children is to be kept alive not only in the family, but also at school and in the parish, especially during religious instruction which is to be Eucharistic-centered.

The best method so far devised for fostering Christian growth through the Eucharist is the Children's Eucharistic Crusade of the Apostleship of Prayer, which has rightly been called "the elementary school of Catholic Action."

Another movement for fostering frequent and even daily Communion is Fr. Lester's Crusade of Knights, Pages and Handmaids of the Blessed Sacrament.

Landmark In History Of Catholic India

Dr. Mathias In Welcome Speech At Eucharistic Congress

MADRAS, December 29.

His Grace Dr. L. Mathias, Archbishop of Madras, welcoming the delegates to the National Eucharistic Congress held to-day said:—

Our National Eucharistic Congress has for its scope to render thanks to God, our generous God for the great gift bestowed on the Catholic Church in India, the establishing of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy.

It would be impossible to find a better or more adapted means by which not only the Hierarchy but the whole Church of India might be united in this chorus of praise and thanksgiving.

It was necessary to have a glorious and solemn manifestation, a Congress which would respond to the cry of the Psalmist urging us to give thanks to the Almighty God for so many benefits.

"Quid retribuam domino pro amnibus quae retribuit mihi? Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocaso"

Already in the April of 1936, thinking it possible to have the Eucharistic Congress in December last year, committees were formed but last July only when it became certain that this Congress would take place at the end of this year all with zeal, enthusiasm and untiring activity threw themselves into the work to give to our Eucharistic Jesus, a triumph, which in the annals of the history of India is without equal.

This National Eucharistic Congress must be a land mark in the Church History of India, the beginning of a gigantic progress and magnificent increase, but especially of a more intense love towards Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament. For this triumph, for this greater love of Christ all the 250 members of the various committees have worked with zeal and ardour.

SINISTER MENACE IN MODERN LIFE

Mrs. M. Mackenzie Smith in the course of a paper read at the Eucharistic Congress said:—

The most sinister menace in modern times is the assault on family life through divorce State education, and economic organization, for the enemies of God and the Church know that the family is the source and foundation of life and of human society. The condition of the family is indicative of the condition of the whole Catholic population, hence if the source is poisoned, Catholic life will perish.

The only sure antidote to this menace is devotion to and frequent reception of the Holy Eucharist by the family, which will mean the sanctification of the home.

Vain fears, dryness or a false sense of respect should keep no member of the family from frequent Communion. To each one, Jesus is not a stern Judge, but the same loving and lovable Jesus of Judea and Galilee. For each one He waits, helpless, unloved, alone, humiliated beyond words in the Tabernacle. Our unworthiness is our greatest need for frequent Communion, for in Holy Communion our souls are fused with Christ's, and we are transformed into the Bread of Heaven.

Devotion to the Holy Eucharist is the foundation of the family. Before marriage, frequent Communion is the best preparation for a happy marriage; after marriage, it is the source of all those special graces needed for the increased responsibilities of our state of life. It ennobles and dignifies parenthood; it sanctifies the sufferings of the Mother, allays the anxieties of the Father, and is the greatest safeguard of the children's faith and virtue.

The Mother's privilege is the Eucharistic training of her children. She should early implant in them a great personal love for Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and teach them to talk to Him freely and familiarly as to their best friend. When preparing them for First Communion, she should teach them to make their little hearts beautiful tabernacles, and adorn them with acts of self denial. She should encourage them to receive the Holy Eucharist frequently, for it will train and form their character in the pliable days of childhood, and be their strength and shield in the assaults of the world, the flesh and the devil in the days of young manhood and womanhood. No teaching, however, is so potent as the example of the parents at frequent, if not daily, Communion.

"WOMEN ARE MESSENGERS OF PEACE"

Mrs. Naidu's Call To Indian Womanhood

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu laid the foundation stone of the Bhagini Mandal this evening on a plot of land given by the Provincial Government on the Amboajhari Road. There was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen present.

Mrs Kusumavatibai Deshpande introduced Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu to the audience and requested her to lay the foundation stone. Mrs Manekshwar seconded the proposal.

Mrs. Vimalabai Behere gave a brief history of the Bhagini Mandal which was established 15 years ago. The Mandal has been conducting a library and a reading room for ladies, holding debates, lectures and literary discussion and conducting a Nursery School. The members of the Mandal take keen interest and active part in the various social activities and help other local institution. The Mandal is open to all women irrespective of caste, creed or religion. It keeps aloof from party politics. The fee for a member has been kept very low viz. annas four per month. It maintains a Swadeshi store, which was founded before Swadeshi articles were sold in the market.

Mrs. Naidu while laying the foundation stone of the building said that the little Mandal had done great things and showed to the people what co-operation and enthusiasm among women can do. Times had now changed and those who were considered as abalas had now become shakti.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that women were the messengers of peace and the Mandal could invite Muslim women to dinners and thus show to the menfolk that women abhor communalism. She hoped that the Mandal will be instrumental in sending forth women who will work, without fear or favour, for the betterment of their country. Women in the past had been in front line in the battle of freedom and Mrs. Naidu hoped that they would, by their co-operation and enthusiasm raise the flag of freedom under which they would work for the emancipation of the masses. In the Mandal they would improve their body and mind and show to the world that without any arms they were capable of protecting their rights.

Concluding Mrs. Naidu blessed the Mandal and said that although she may become deaf, dumb or blind or even reduced to ashes, she will always be present in spirit with those women who would work for healing the quarrels, for intercommunal and international understanding. She appealed to the audience to contribute liberally towards the building fund of the Mandal.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, Deputy President of the Provincial Assembly also appealed to the people present or those who were absent to wide open the strings of their purses and help them to build a decent building for carrying the various activities of the Mandal.

FOR REORGANISATION OF PSYCHIATRY

Prof. Mapother's Mission To India

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The first overseas delegate to the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress to reach Calcutta is Professor Edward Mapother, the famous psychiatrist and medical Director, Maudsley Hospital, England.

He travelled from London to Calcutta by air, covering the distance in five flying days.

He has come out with a view to seeing the arrangement in India for psychiatric treatment. "Before going to Ceylon to advise the Government there in the reorganisation of psychiatry, I should like to see what is being done in India," said Prof. Mapother to the Associated Press.

It is understood that the main delegation after halting for an hour at Sealdah station will proceed to Darjeeling according to previous arrangement. The following six will remain namely Prof. J. E. Lennard-Jones, Dr. J. A. Venn, Prof. C. Spearman, Prof. R. G. White, Dr. C. S. Myers and Prof. C. B. Fawcett.—A.P.

Brisk Preparations For T. U. C. Session

Vigorous preparations are going on for the coming session of T. U. C. which will be held at Delhi on 31st December, 1937 and 1st and 2nd January, 1938. The Executive Committee will meet on the 31st December, at the office of the Reception Committee.

The open session of the A. I. T. U. C. will be held on the 1st and 2nd January 1938, at Gandhi Grounds.

THE ASIAN INSTITUTE'S

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS FOR 1938 TWO ANNAS EACH

LARGE WALL CALENDARS

AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORISED DEALERS AT TWO ANNAS EACH.

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EBRAHIM HASSANALI & CO., Bharat Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.
K. H. SHETH & CO., Flora Fountain Bookseller, 373, Hornby Road, Fort.
HATHI BROTHERS, No. 13, Panalal Terrace, Grant Road
FELIX & CO., Byculla, Opp. Gloria Church,
NEW POPULAR NEWS-STALL, Khodadad Circle, Dadar,

DEOLALI:
P. POCHKHANAWALLA, Jagirdar Building.

GULBARGA:
ALURKAR & CO., Pump Agents.

SAUGOR:
G. S. CHHATRASAL PRESS.

FAIZPUR-SAVDA:
SHRIRAM TALKIES.

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TELLICHERRY:
THE ALLIED AGENCY, Main Road.

JUBBULPORE:
R. D. MEHTA & SONS, Union Printing Works, East Street.

JODHPUR:
J. K. BENJAMIN, State Railway Office.

AJMER:
C. G. THOMPSON, Srinagar Road.

SURAT:
T. T. THINGNA, 185, Begumpura Street.

FREELANDGUNJ:
V. T. FERNANDES, Block No. 822, R. No. C.
P. C. ALAMASHAW, Loco Offices.
J. S. DE SOUZA, Block No. 820 B.

BENARES:
VISHWANATH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

AHMEDABAD:
C. P. SINGH, 832, Hagiras Street.
J. S. CAMA, Mirzapur, Nowroji Building,

BHUSAWAL:
RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

ATMARAM AGENCY, D. S. DAMLE, Sunday Bazar.

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FRONTIER WILL LEAD INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

jelousies and bickerings for offices and devote themselves to the mission of anti-communalism Swaraj would be much nearer.

The people of the Frontier were known for their sincerity earnestness and devotion to a cause. They had love for discipline and were prepared to lay down their lives once they resolved to take up cause. Therefore, he was sure that the Frontier would not lag behind in the final struggle for freedom but would, in fact, give the lead to the country.

People's Poverty

The main drawback in his province was that the people were poor and even those who had some means were not in the habit of making financial contributions for nation-building purposes.

"The Province had been so far under the strong grip of the Mullahs and the Pandits," said the Khan Sahib with a hearty laugh, and, therefore, the masses had only been taught how to offer "Halva" and "Pulao" to the priests. The people would spend lavishly on feasts and even incur debts to exhibit their hospitality but they were not accustomed to pay a financial contribution for the public cause. It was true that various villages occasionally helped the Khudai-Khidmatgars with expenses for visits to different provinces for national work but large amounts were necessary to carry on nation-building movement in the Province.

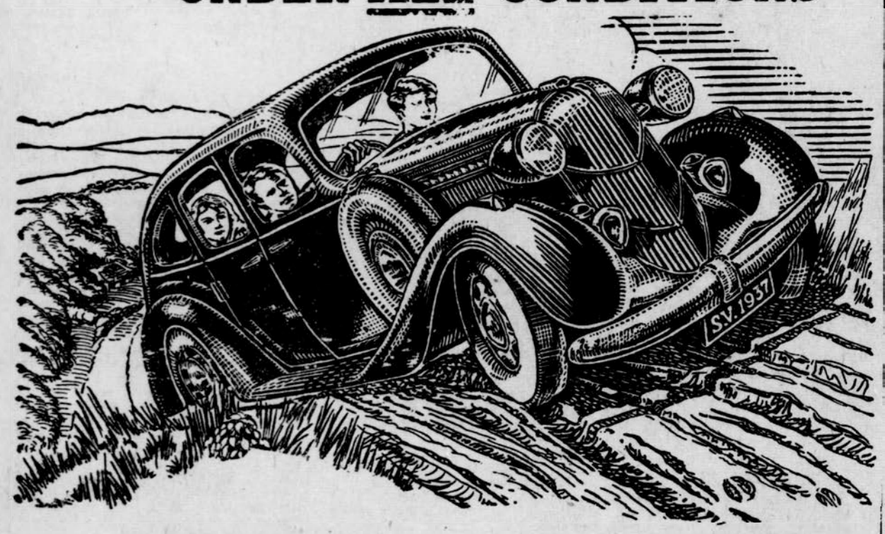
He was very anxious to have a fully-equipped school for boys and another for girls in Utmanzai as well as in other big village centres but finances were lacking. He did not believe in making appeals for financial help because that was against his nature, but he would welcome the co-operation and initiative of Congressmen and women from other Provinces in opening a school both for boys and girls and manning them on a plan which would train servants of India in every part of the Province. His people would gladly offer land and all other possible co-operation. The Khan Sahib added that an offer for establishing a girls' schools in his village had been made by some Congress friends in Bombay, but it had not yet materialised.

Awaiting Mahatmaji

He, however, expected that the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to his province would enable them to carry out their plans in this behalf. The Khan Sahib and all his co-workers are feeling happy over the prospect of Mahatma Gandhi's visit and stay in the Frontier Province. Though Khan Sahib had been inviting Mahatma Gandhi even before the last Civil Disobedience Movement circumstances did not permit the Mahatma to have his head-quarters in the Frontier Province. During the couple of years that Khan Sahib spent with Mahatmaji at Wardha and Segaon, the intimacy between Mahatmaji and the Frontier Gandhi developed to such an extent that Mahatmaji accepted the invitation of Khan Sahib to open an Ashram amidst the beautiful surroundings along the canal side near Utmanzai. Now that Mahatmaji is definitely improving in health, I am sure that he would visit the Frontier Province after the next session of the Indian National Congress and if nothing unforeseen takes place, Mahatmaji will be the guest of the Frontier Gandhi from March next. The Pathans who call Mahatmaji "Malang" (ascetic or a faquir), are anxiously waiting to see him in their midst.

(To Be Continued).

SMOOTHER RUNNING
UNDER ALL CONDITIONS



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ELEVEN POINTS DOWN

Sterling Dollar Steady– Franc Easy

AMERICAN SECURITIES CONTINUE EASY

DEPRESSION IN WHEAT

London Stock Exchange Moderately Active

BOMBAY, Dec 29

NEW YORK COTTON

Opened very low due to several bearish factors chief of which was delay in enactment of Farm Bill with fears that its effects might be nullified on present crop situation. Later market showed a resisting attitude.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Opened quiet but later prices gave way on outside bearish advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Opened steady and prices declined on liquidation and commission houses selling.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Dec 29

Previous closing	8.30
To-day's opening	8.20
Difference	—10
To-day's closing	8.19
Difference	—11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Dec 29

Previous closing	4.68
To-day's opening	4.65
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.62
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 168-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 29

New York cotton was weighed down by several bearish factors chief of which was delay in enactment of farm bill with fears that its effects might be nullied on present crop situation.

Trading in March commenced at 8.20 i.e. ten points lower than previous closing prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling but at lower levels market displayed better tendency although in absence of any good orders no material improvement was recorded.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.23/8.22) 8.11/8.11
January (8.35/8.34) 8.21/8.20
March (8.40/8.40) 8.25/8.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 29

American December (4.68) 4.62
American January (4.69) 4.63
Sakels January (6.82) 6.78
Sakels March (6.77) 6.73

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 29

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 169/12. Prices declined steadily on option dealers and offices selling actuated by bearish foreign cables with very little support appearing while lower New York cables caused further selling closed quiet at Rs. 168. Groundnuts continued to attract very little attention from upcountry interests with business very small at 30/9.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 29

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop December (18 15/16 sellers) 18 5/8 paid value
Dunlop January (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers
Lightning January (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16 value) 6 7/8 buyers
Forward April June (7 3/8 paid value) 7 1/16 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 29

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 87 and May at 88. The market was somewhat depressed by lower overseas cables with trading quiet and apathetic while session wore holiday appearance.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Dec 29

Previous closing	4.99 3/4
To-day's opening	4.99 7/8
To-day's closing	4.99 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 29

Previous closing	4.99.70
To-day's opening	4.99.65
To-day's closing	4.99.92

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 29

Previous closing	147.15
To-day's opening	147.15
To-day's closing	147.29

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.65 and then advanced to 4.99.70 on scattered support with rate thereafter steady.

Franc opened at 147.15 and then eased to 147.21 on heavy continental selling influenced by labour troubles in France.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.110) 11.122
New York on Bombay (37.74) 37.74
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.00) 94.96
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£183 buyers £183 1/4 sellers) £181 buyers £181 1/2 sellers
Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Quiet) £15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £44) £42 to £43 1/2
Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 29

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India bought and sold offerings small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 29

Spot	(18 3/16d)	18 7/16d
Forward	(18 1/8d.)	18 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 29

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-7) £6-19-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 29 10-0 p.m.

Silver ready	47	8	0
Silver Posh	47	9	0
Silver Mah	47	10	0
Gold ready	34	6	7
Gold Posh	34	7	0
Gold Mah	34	7	3
Sovereign	22	6	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Dec 29

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	14	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	14	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	13	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	13	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 29

Wheat January	5	2	6
Wheat May	4	13	9
Linseed May	7	13	9

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 93 followed as against the previous closing at 93.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 29 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/4) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112-0) £112-0
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/8) £107 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/75 (£107 1/4) £107 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 7/8) £106
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/8) £112 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 5/8) £101 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 29

London Stock Exchange was moderately active on scattered support following steadiness of Wall Street cables. Gilt-edgeds securities kept steady on some buying three and half quoted at 93 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-3) 14-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-3) 59-6
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5-3
Musical Industries (16-4 1/2) 14-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-6) 38-6
Imperial Chemical (35-3) 34-6 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (71-0) 70-0
Realisation 1930 (£49-6) £49-6
Dun Rubber (32-9) 32-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-4 1/2) 35-9
Ford Motors (22-0) 22-0
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£66-3) £66-3
British American Tobacco (108-1 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (146-13 1/2) 146-10 1/2
P. and O S N Company Deferred (22-9) 21-4 1/2
Distillers (166-6) 165-3
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£5) £5
J and P Coates Ordinary (41-3) 40-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-3) 46-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-6) 24-6
Inter. Nickels (dol 43-10 1/2) 42-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Tata Steel Preference (£102) £102

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19) 19
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (31-6) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 29-3
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-7 1/2) 28

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (53-9) 53-9
Burma Corporation (12-1 1/2) 11-6
Rio Tintos (£19-9) £18-9
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 57-6
Rand Mines (£8-1 1/2) £8-1 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-7 1/2) £15-7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (88-1 1/2) 86-3 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (100) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10-4 1/2) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 32-6
Union Corporation (£7-10 1/2) £7-10 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 33-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (77-6) 74-4 1/2
Burma Oil (117-6) 114-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (11-9) 11-3
Shell Transport (97-6) 95-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (40-6) 39-9

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63-6) £63-6
L and S Ordinary (£29-10 1/2) £29-6
L N E R Deferred (£4-3) £4-2
Southern Dutch (19-3) 19-3
London Paris Cement (£128) £128
London Transport 'C' Stock (£78-9) £79-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 29

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 54 1/2) dol 52 1/4
General Motor (dol 30 3/4) dol 30
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29-0) dol 28 3/8
U S Steel Preference (107 5/8) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Dec 29

Liverpool wheat December closed at 90 as against the previous closing at 90 1/2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 29

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.91 3/4. Prices declined on December liquidation and commission house selling influenced by depressing outside cables with price later easing to 0.90 1/8.

French Francs Weaken On Nervous Selling Due To Strike

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 29

On the Stock Exchange, continued absence of business and the weak overnight Wall Street, imparted a dull tone throughout, though there was a little actual selling.

Some sections finally developed a slightly steadier tendency, Wall Street opening rather better than expected.

Among commodities, cotton, rubber, copra and base metals were easier in sympathy with the overnight setback in America.

The French Franc weakened on nervous selling caused by to-day's strike in Paris.

YARN MARKET QUIETLY STEADY

Bombay, Dec. 29

The yarn market has continued to remain quiet but steady throughout the whole past week. Turnover has been very moderate owing to continued slack demand for Indian yarns from almost all consuming districts throughout the whole country and also due to holidays intervening. Cotton prices have remained very steady with minor fluctuations and it looks as if the prices will be maintained at or about this level. It is reported from various consuming districts that the present level of prices of yarns does not suit the consumers and their margin is very meagre. Naturally therefore the consumption of yarns is not quite satisfactory at the moment. Export demand for Indian yarns has rather dwindled off and whilst enquiries have been still there, actual business resulting is very negligible at the moment. In the circumstances the future outlook is not yet hopeful atleast for some time to come.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no special change to report in this class of yarns and although the prices of Japanese yarns have improved to some extent they are still much lower and more attractive than the Manchester yarns. No business with Manchester has therefore been possible during the week.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices during the week have shown further improvement in almost all kinds of Japanese yarns. Speculative activities in Mercerised yarns have further increased and prices have shown a tendency to harden further. As regards grey cotton yarns single as well as two-fold, prices have improved to the extent of half an anna per lb. particularly in two-fold yarns with a firm tendency at the close. Fresh forward quotations from Japan are still much higher than the replacing costs and it is believed that owing to shortage of raw materials and also due to restrictions of imports any material decline in prices will not be possible at least for some time to come. No fresh forward business of importance has been possible during the week. Demand from the consuming districts is not satisfactory probably due to higher price but speculative turnover amongst the dealers themselves has been distinctly on the increase. The future tendency is rather uncertain. Sampin has been irregular whereas Exchange remains unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

As anticipated in our last, prices in all kinds of artificial silk yarns have improved further owing to gradual return of confidence amongst the local dealers as well as consumers. There have been increased enquiries for Italian as well as Japanese yarns and some further sales have been possible in both the kinds of yarns. Arrivals of Japanese yarns from now onwards are expected to be limited and stocks are gradually declining. Enquiries from consuming districts all over the country have considerably increased and prices have improved on the whole to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb. Fresh forward business with Japan is still very difficult on account of much higher prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners. On the whole the future tendency is still hopeful and a further gradual improvement is anticipated in the next few days.

LOCAL YARNS.

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been rather restricted probably due to the intervening holidays. Our mills have not been able to make any sales of importance owing to disparity in prices. The outlook for the New Year seems to be rather more hopeful particularly due to smaller stocks in the consuming districts although much more will depend upon the course of the cotton prices in the next few weeks.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 170 1/8; highest 171 1/4; lowest 170; closing 171.

Broach J/A op. 173 5/8; highest 174 1/2, lowest 173 5/8; closing 174 1/4.

Oomra D/J op. 153 1/2; highest 154; lowest 153 1/2; closing 153 3/4.

Oomra March op. 152 1/2; highest 153 1/4; lowest 152 1/2; closing 153 1/4.

Oomra May op. 153 1/8; highest 154; lowest 153 1/8; closing 153 3/4.

Bengal D/J. op. 132; highest 132; lowest 132; closing 132.

Bengal March op. 131 7/8; highest 132 1/8; lowest 131 7/8; closing 132 1/8.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-1-38) Rs. 6 1/8

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 12 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 19 3/4

INDIGENOUS BANKING, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Prof. Kale's Interesting Paper For Economic Conference

The following are excerpts from a paper on "Indigenous Banking and business correspondence a Hundred Years Ago" read by Prof. V. G. Kale of Poona at the Indian Economic Conference at Hyderabad (Dn.):—

It is satisfactory to reflect that it is now possible to obtain first-hand information from authentic contemporary documents regarding the nature, the scope and the methods of indigenous banking as it was practised in India in the eighteenth century. Papers relating to an earlier period are extremely rare and will have to be diligently searched. Account books and banking correspondence even of later years are not indeed plentiful and will have to be unearthed and collected, so that we may be able to obtain from them a full and reliable picture of the economic and social conditions of our people in the last century. Knowing as I do, the interest which the Government of His Exalted Highness has been taking in the preservation of old monuments and in historical investigation, I should like to indicate a line of valuable economic research which may be usefully taken up.

The accounts of the Poona banker which I have been scrutinising, clearly show that he had extensive business connections with the territories of the Nizam's State two hundred years ago. Aurangabad, Burhanpur, Bhaganagar and other towns were large centres of industry and trade, and remittances of money to the extent of lakhs of rupees were annually made between these places and Poona by means of 'hundies.' I have before me statements of account sent by an Aurangabad banker two centuries ago to his Poona confrere. In the account books of the Poona banker which I have before me, several entries are found relating to 'hundies' drawn from Narayanpet for the supply of a famous style of women's 'saries' which were, for generations very popular in the Deccan. On enquiry I learn that Narayanpet is a petty town in Hyderabad State near Raichur, and that it is known for its hand-loom weaving industry, though it is in a decadent condition to-day. It would be worth while making enquiries in this place. I feel assured that there is considerable scope for economic research along these lines in these Dominions which possess immense wealth of historical material.

Bankers' account books are of course, the basic material for a study of the system of Indian indigenous banking. Entries in these books are usually sufficiently informative giving detailed particulars of various transactions. But the correspondence of bankers with their clients, agents and managers is obviously more instructive. It throws a flood of light upon the character of the whole business and facilitates a correct interpretation and a clear knowledge of the old banking system. Unfortunately, such documents are difficult to get at. The papers have, in most cases, been eaten up by white ants or otherwise destroyed THROUGH HUNDIES.

The upcountry banker who was in account with the Bombay 'Pedhi,' sold to a local dealer, who had to make a payment in Bombay, a draft drawn on the branch, and he was expected to see to it that he had sufficient credit at the 'Pedhi' so that his overdraft should not be excessive. For this, he was expected to purchase from a local dealer who had to receive payment from a merchant in Bombay, a 'hundi' drawn on the latter and to send it on to his Bombay banker for credit to his own account. The 'hundi' thus locally purchased and sent to Bombay to be credited to his account, was known as 'lahane.' The manager insists, in his letters, on receiving such 'hundies' from time to time so that he may have sufficient funds at the 'Adatya's' credit out of which to pay the latter's drafts.

THE RUPEE.

A few words are necessary to explain this exchange business and the difficulties which it created. By the time to which this correspondence relates, viz A. D. 1833, the East India Company's rupee had become an established medium of exchange. But an embarrassingly large variety of old rupee coins in different states of defacement and deterioration was still current in upcountry markets, though the 'Surati' rupee predominated in Bombay. The exchange between Bombay and Poona was between the 'Surati' rupee of the Island and the 'Sicca' of Poona and the rates varied from par to Rs 7-8 in favour of the Sicca. This large variation was due to the relative scarcity or plentifulness of money in the two markets. This explanation is explicitly given in some of the letters of the Bombay manager to his boss in Poona.

It appears there was little direct supervision of the Poona head office over the working of the Bombay branch. Clerks were indeed sent out at times for the inspection of the branch, but the head of the bank does not seem to have himself visited the branch as he should have done.

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, Dec 29

N Y Kaisha ss Kunishima Maru of 2440 reg tons Captain H Shimohara sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Kandelfels of 4783 reg tons Captain P Kohler sailed for Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Bamora of 1870 reg tons Captain J L Durkee sailed for Basrah via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

Scindia ss Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Captain J A Goldsworthy sailed for Navlakhi via Bhavnagar, Verawal Porebunder and Bedi Bunder with passengers and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss President Polk of 7005 reg tons, Captain C W Hawkins sailed for New York via Suez with passengers and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 29-12-37.

S S Strathnaver (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Somali (M M) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Colombo.

S S Narkunda (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London

S S Bandra (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi.

S S Vasna (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi.

S S Villar Perosa (L T) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S S El Madina (Sc. S N Co) for Jeddah.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Dec 29

2 President Polk 6304 Suez 29-12 F F Campbell
3 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 7-1-38 Anchor Line
4 Ozarda 3038 NF NF MM
10 Tairea 3756 Durban 5-1 M M
11 Kunishima Maru 2440 Yokohama 28-12 N Y K
16 Kandelfels 4783 Hamburg 29-12 L Edwards

Victoria Dock

7 Barjora 1908 NF NF MM
9 Hideri 298 Malabar Coast 31-12 S Hassum

Prince's Dock

B El Madina 1629 Jeddah 3-1 Scindia S N
C/R Tanfield 2776 Moulmein 30-12 M M
H Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
F Alavi 3161 Jeddah 30-12 T Morrison
N/O Varela 1926 Busrah 30-12 M M
P/O Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf 5-1 M M
D/E Jalamohan 3146 Rangoon 31-12 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Nowshera 30-12-37 M M
Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-12-37 J and O S P
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Barcelona 1-1-38 K Nixon
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 30-12-37 L Triestino
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Laconia 29-12-37 L Triestino
FROM OSLO
Fancred 11-1-38 L Edwards
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryufuku Maru 18-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Tsushima Maru 21-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 31-12-37 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 24-12-37 P and O S N
Ranpura 7-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 8-1-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 12-1-38 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 2-1-38 L Edwards
Traunfels 15-1-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 20-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
City of Cardiff 30-12-37 F F Campbell
Enslev City 4-1-38 M M
FROM BASRA
Barala 30-12-37 M M
Vasna 1-1-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 22-1-38 M M
Karanja 3-1-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Goalconda 3-1-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 30-12-37 M M
Wolfburg 30-12-37 L Edwards
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalaveera 30-12-37 Scindia S N
FROM ABADAN
British Duchess 30-12-37 Anglo Iranian Oil
FROM BATAVIA
Cranfield 30-12-37 M M

Sailing Dat

FOR LONDON
Strathaird 15-1-38 P and
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and
Ranpura 8-1-38 P and O
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O
FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Pierce 7-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 3-1-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L. T.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Comorin 20-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O
Somali 3-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
Kunishima Maru 28-12-37 N Y K
Anyo Maru 15-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancomano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino
FOR JEODAH
Alavi 30-12-37 T Morrison
Akbar 3-1-38 T Morrison
El Madina 3-1-38 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA
Vasna 6-1-38 M M
Bandra 5-1-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 19-1-38 M M
Tairea, 5-1-38, M. M.
FOR CALCUTTA
Aliyebassa 3-1-38 M M
Nurjehan 3-1-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Anyo Maru 3-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Vita 1-1-38 M M
P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Britannia 24-12-37
S S Nalgora 27-12-37
S S Chitrai (boats) 27-12-37
S S Rajputana (boats) 27-12-37
S S Parvati 27-12-37
S S Sonavati 27-12-37
S S Bamora 27-12-37
S S Haideri 27-12-37
S S Sophie Marie 27-12-37
S S Victoria Marie 27-12-37

EXPORTS

S S Wolisburg for Hamburg: 100 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas; 5228 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy

For Antwerp: 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand

For Ghent: 250 bales cotton raw K Devchand

For Aarhus: 25 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 20 cases cardamoms A P Gupta.

For Copenhagen: 25 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas

For Bremen: 15 cases condiments M Toonjiaji.

For Malmo: 15 cases cardamom seed A P Gupta.

For Stockholm: 15 cases cardamoms A P Gupta.

For Rotterdam: 12000 pkts groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 4185 bags castor seed The Cotton Agents; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1920 pockets myrabollam crushed P Mathradas.

S S Britannia for Marseilles: 134 bgs groundnut kernal M Bhuta; 133 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool: 50 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 20 bales wool raw F Janmahomed; 750 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 7336 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S S Strathnaver for Melbourne: 18 bs raw wool D Abraham; 28 bags gum H B McKerrow.

For Baltimore: 100 bags sesame seeds D Abraham

For Sydney: 50 bags soapnuts D Abraham; 12 bales cotton piecegoods H B MacKerrow; 50 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 20 bales cotton waste L O Vora.

For Perth: 27 cases cotton piecegoods Bombay Dyeing and Mfg.

For Halifax: 300 bags groundnut kernal East Asiatic.

For Brisbane: 80 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

For Adelaide: 14 bales cotton twist waste B Uttamram.

For St. John: 416 bags groundnut kernal M Bhuta.

S S Victoria for Alexandretta: 45 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 32 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab

For Istambul: 65 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Beyrouth: 30 bales cotton grey yarn A E Ejel.

S S Kunishima Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

S S Somali for Manila: 270 bales ctn grey yarn T M Kaisha

For Hongkong: 78 bales cotton piecegoods H M S Shoostry; 50 bales cotton piecegoods M M T Afshar; 110 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji; 77 bales grey cotton yarn E D Sassoon.

For Los Angeles: 141 bags coriander seeds D Abraham.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong: 70 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji.

For Kobe: 1300 bales cotton raw A Podar.

S S Villar Perosa for Trieste: 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 120 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 330 bales cotton raw H Nensey.

IMPORTS

S S Garmala V 140 Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 286 bags betelnuts; 732 bags khesari dhall; 4295 bags rice; 14662 chests tea; 1531 bales gunny bags; 209 cases fire bricks; 467 cases hessain cloth; 165 bundles y m circles; 55 pkgs spun yarn, 33 bales canvas; 296 coils yellow rope; 198 coils sisal rope; 153 coils manila rope; 298 bags boiler cement; 194 pkgs paint; 46 cases playing cards; 46 cases hardware; 1260 drums red lead dry; 50 cases gramophone goods, 92 pkgs elect fans; 92 cases printed tin sheets; 44 cases printing ink; 492 pieces m s round rods; 4590 pieces cast iron pipes; 550 pieces cast iron fittings; 75 pkgs medicines; 168 cases cigarettes; 96 loose spring; 40 casks linseed oil; 114 lse tyres; 104 cases empty drums; 40 drums glycerine; 125 casks lubg grease.

From Colombo: 2164 bags copra; 60 bundles mat fibre.

S S Tanfield Agents M Mackenzie from Colombo: 6070 bags copra; 70 chests tea.

From Cochin: 117 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 1596 bags cocoanuts; 220 bags black pepper; 309 bags copra; 314 jottas coir rope; 50 chests tea; 68 jottas coir yarn

From Moulmein: 353 bags betelnuts; 19839 bags rice; 661 pieces teak post; 3359 pieces teak planks; 59764 pieces teak scantlings; 1648 pieces eng scantlings; 166 pieces teak squares.

From Rangoon: 8323 bags rice; 229 pcs teak planks; 375 bars pig lead.

Produce Receipts

29.

Wheat	20	Cwts.
Linseed	231	Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22	Cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,677	Cwts.
Poppyseed	9	Cwts.
Groundnuts	22,774	Cwts.
Castorseed	1,444	Cwts.
Rice	39,630	Cwts.
Myrabollan.	2,094	Cwts.
Cottonseed	28,883	Cwts.
Mowraseed	62	Cwts.
Gram	2,268	Cwts.
Joowar	720	Cwts.
Barley	368	Cwts.
Bajree	5,550	Cwts.
Indian Sugs	34,806	Cwts.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 29.

The Osaka Sampin and Cotton Exchanges remained closed to-day.

Weakness In Wall-Street Damps Feeling In Cotton

REMOTE CHANCES FOR FARM LEGISLATION

Short Covering And Local Selling

BOMBAY: December 29.

THE DECLINE IN WALL-STREET, U. S. STEEL DOLLARS 4-1/2 AND ANACONDA COPPER DOL. 2-7/8 WEAKENED COTTON PRICES AND DAMPED GENERAL FEELING.

THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET WAS FEVERISH, BUT AFTER ADVANCING ON STEADY BOMBAY CABLES TURNED NERVOUS AND NARROW. FINALLY PRICES DECLINED DUE TO THE WEAKNESS OF OTHER MARKETS. ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON INDICATE THAT CHANCES FOR EARLY FARM LEGISLATION ARE REMOTE.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

The New York cotton market opened and advanced on steady Liverpool cables and overnight trade and foreign buying orders. Prices then reacted on Wall Street and local selling and weakness of the Stock market with hedge selling again light. Spot cotton and textiles were dull. Finally market partially rallied on covering with the session closing steady.

At the opening March was quoted 2 points up at 8.34 and soon was quoted 8.35 which was the highest level. Then prices declined on increased selling and March was quoted 8.25 which was the lowest level. Later on prices again improved on short covering and the market closed at a decline of one to six points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 8.49c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with January 4.69. It was a quiet holiday market. There was some hedging and scattered liquidation. Straddle selling and long liquidation met trade calling and the market closed at a net decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 5 points down at 4.83d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was a limited turnover in Egypt in cotton. Giza futures closed 2 points up to 4 points down. Uppers futures closed 3 to 5 points lower.

The Alexandria market was irregular and closed at a rise of 15 points to a decline of 6 points.

AMERICAN SPOT

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—The demand for Spot cotton has been of a limited nature last week; few genuine buyers of any importance being about. The listless condition of markets generally which has been the case for some weeks past has naturally had its effect on the demand for actual cotton; consumers remaining content to adopt a watching attitude until they see a more settled horizon for trading. The general trend of the enquiry has been for the medium qualities of the various growths, as has been the case for some time. Quotations are unchanged on the week.

EMPIRE GROWTHS

Business has continued to be very quiet during the past week, the trade being disposed to adopt a cautious and waiting policy pending more settled conditions.

Brazilian.—Trading has been quieter. In Sao Paulo style interest has centred chiefly on cotton between 50 off and pass price. In Northern varieties a small business has taken place in clean short staple cotton between 100 off and 50 off.

Argentine.—The position is unchanged and business negligible.

Peruvian.—It has been a quiet week and only a limited business has been done in the medium grades of Tanguis around 225 on to 250 on, and also in the better qualities from 325 on to on.

East African.—Only a limited business has taken place, mainly in medium and better grades of shorter staple varieties from 85 on to 150 on.

Nyasaland.—Trading of retail extent has taken place in high-grade cotton around 95 on.

West African.—A good business has been done in the lower grades around 50 off.

Russian.—This cotton has been in moderate demand.

Haytian.—A limited business has taken place.

East Indian.—Quiet conditions continue and only a small business is reported.

Forwardings to spinners of all growths during the past week totalled 60,932 bales, in comparison with 60,807 bales during the previous week.

EGYPTIAN SPOT.

Business has again been quiet, so much so, in fact, that on more than one occasion the day has started without a single enquiry either for Egyptian or Sudan qualities being placed on the board. A glance at the forwarding figures goes a long way towards explaining this state of affairs, as the figures have been almost on a boom scale during the past few weeks. Unfortunately, all this cotton going to the spindles represents mainly ancient history and, with a dearth of fresh orders from the consuming side of the trade, there is little need for spinners to make fresh purchases. How long present conditions will continue we would not care to say, but, generally speaking, the market does not look for any marked improvement now until after the end of the year.

Sakel—Has attracted no interest whatever. Giza 7.—There have been one or two enquiries for strict Good Fair to Good. Giza 12—Was mentioned on one occasion. Spinners are not easily interested in this growth as they regard the Alexandria basis as dear in competition with other growths.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.)	8.35+03
N. Y. March Lowest (1-17 p.m.)	8.25—07
Liverpool January Highest	+69—05
Liverpool January Lowest	4.67—07

Messrs. Bishwambarlal Maheswari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Buyers cautious market affected unfavourably by decline in Securities and possibility of delay in Agricultural Legislation small business in drygoods spot demand slow.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market has a sagging tendency. A holiday market. Lancashire yarn market quiet with only a small business. Our opinion is that there is no good reason for a decline.

New York.—Market steady on foreign and trade support with light hedge selling but improvement retarded by weakness in stocks.

New York.—Decline caused by decline in securities. Think market will go temporarily lower.

New York.—Free supply appears ample for reduced prospective consumption. Feel very bearish on farmers intentions regarding acreage. Recommend sales in new crop.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from M/s Geo H. McFadden and Bros.

Small market with some liquidation account weakness Stocks market, acts tired.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.

January	8.20—01
March	8.30—02
May	8.35—02
July	8.40—02
October	8.45—06
December	8.51—03
Middling spot	8.40—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.

January	8.26—27
March	8.39—04
May	8.43—06
Middling spot	8.49—04
11 a.m. Ranges—	
January	8.21/8.21
March	8.31/8.31
May	8.34/8.34
Noon Call—	
March	8.32
May	8.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 28.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's exports to the Continent	19,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28

December	8.87—06
January	4.68—06
February	4.70—06
March	4.73—06
April	4.76—05
May	4.79—05
June	4.81—05
July	4.83—05
August	4.85—05
September	4.87—05
October	4.89—05
November	4.90—05
Middling Spot	4.83—05
10-12 a.m. quotations—	
January	4.59
March	4.74

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.32—0.
January 1938	6.84—1.
March	6.79—0.
May	6.84+2.
July	6.87+2.
October	6.92—4.
November	6.88—4
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.24—1.
January 1938	5.88—4.
March	5.85—4.
May	5.89—3.
July	5.93—3.
October	5.97—5.
November	5.97—5.
F.G.F. Spot	8.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.87
Fine (Good staple)	4.02
Superfine (Good staple)	4.17
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.02
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.17
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.32
BENGAL—	
Good	3.51
Fully Good	3.61
Fine	3.76

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 28.

Fair Rio coffee No 7 quality	9 1/4

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. January sellers	27/9
Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers	28

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 28.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 28.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	39/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb sellers	39/9
Wheat South Australian parcels January sellers	37

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 169/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 168/12 on general selling influenced by very bearish private New York cables. Arrivals in the local market are likely to increase and the general feeling is becoming uncertain.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened 3 points down. The local market was quiet at Rs. 168/8 and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M		168	14 0
Broach J/A		171	12 0
Oomra D/J		152	2 0
Oomra March		151	8 0
Oomra May		152	4 0
Bengal D/J		131	0 0
Bengal March		131	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 29.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	140	138	136	134
Punjab	140	138	136	134
Oomra No. 3	160	158	156	154
C. P. No. 1	172	170	168	166
C. P. No. 2	165	163	161	159

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 29

Bengal Superfine new 147/49
Bengal Fine new 135/37
C P 1 new 171/72
C P 2 new 162/64
Arvi new 166/67
Berar new 156/57 old 117/22
Khandesh new 142/47 old 117/22
Jalna Sailu new 146/47 old 117/22
Burwah Sanavad old 117/22
Mathia new 135/37 old 82/102
Broach old 157/64
Punjab 4 F new 185/87 new +14/16
Punjab 289 F new 241/44 new +70/72
Sindh 4 F new 164/87 new +15/17
Sindh N T new 221/23 new +50/52 Mr/Ap
Kampala old 304/309 new +132
Manza new 277/79

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		945
Central India		479
Barsi and Nagar	507	10,092
Hyderabad Gaorani	114	2,225
Berar	1,404	31,154
Central Provinces	15	6,063
Total Oomras	2,040	50,938
Dholera	742	5,053
N W Provinces		1,551
Rajputana		95
Sind-Punjab	4,815	141,085
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		8,034
Westerns Northerns		863
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		811
American		36,738
Egyptian, African and Sudan	91	122,863
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		570
Total	7,688	570,039

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	756	64,915
Japan and China	1,350	67,200
Coast Ports	310	24,311
Up-country by Rail		117,233
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,450
Total	2,416	289,114

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 28-12-37	5750000	5155000
Receipts yesterday 28-12-37	41000	53000
Exports to date 28-12-37	3282000	2923000
Stock at Ports 24-12-37	3242000	2879000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-12-37	2661000	2254000
Stock at Liverpool 24-12-37	1054000	882000
Visible Supply 24-12-37	7696000	6662000
Quantity in sight 24-12-37	10053000	9558000
Quantity out of sight 24-12-37	5238000	6148000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 24/27th December	11,424
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	362,351
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	665,186
Decrease	102,835

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 152 March 152 May 159 July 162 Oct. 169 at Cross Rate 4.99 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 170/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.78 Rs. 37 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 1938 173/8—Liverpool July 4.82 Rs. 36 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 170/8—New York May 8.35 Rs. 15 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 173/12—New York July 8.40 Rs. 13 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/4.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 28

SAKEL—	
January	14.32—8.
March	14.17—0.
May	14.12+5.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.19—0.
April	10.21—3
GIZA—	
January	12.56+13
March	12.62+11
May	12.68+15.

U. S. A. SILVER POLICY

President Roosevelt at a press conference on Wednesday night stated that either he or Mr. Morganthau would have something to say on the future of silver policy before midnight Friday.

The international silver agreement will end this week and there is no move to renew it as it failed to have any effect.

The recent decline in silver prices has arrested the attention of all markets as it is generally feared that the U.S.A. Treasury would reduce its silver buying basis which is at present 44 3/4 cents.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d to £6-19-7. London/Paris Exchange rate declined 4 points at 147.15. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.99 3/4. London silver spot prices declined 1/4d to 18 3/16d and forward quotation declined 1/8d to 18 1/8d. India sold speculators ought and the market quiet. Later the market was quietly firm. Buyers were mainly Bears covering at 1/8th over fixed rates on Maxican and American tentative agreement but sellers were reserved. New York spot silver was 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures gained 5 to 20 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate buying and is awaiting announcement regarding silver buying policy.

GOLD

Ready	34	6	7½
Posh delivery	34	6	10
Posh Teji-mandi	0	3	3
Maha delivery	34	6	10½
Maha Teji-mandi	0	6	6

SILVER

Ready	47	12	0
Posh delivery	47	12	0
Posh Teji-mandi	1		
Maha delivery	47	13	0
Maha Teji-mandi	2	7	

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 28.

Spot	18 13/16
Forward	18 1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 28.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6/19/7

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 28

December	41.05+10
March	40.80+20
May	40.75+05

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 28.

Copper	£39 16 3
Lead	£15 16 3
Spelter	£15 2 6
Tin	£182 12 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 29.

London Market.—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £39/12/6
Standard copper 3 months £39/17/6
Electrolytic copper £44/0/0
Bombay Market.—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 39
Copper Sheets Rs. 43
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec 29

The market was quiet with a sagging tendency. Dealing with the Southern Hemisphere harvest the Comtelburo points out that according to preliminary estimates the Argentine crop shows a reduction of 71,62,000 quarters from last year. This deficit is however fully made by an increase in Australia of 10,700,000 quarters over last year. Private crop estimates for both these countries are now tending to show some increase. In Russia continues to offer freely at competetive prices. The local market was quiet with scattered liquidation and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	13	9
Wheat January	5	2	9
Wheat May	4	14	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec. 28.

January	£11-12-6.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

December	90 1/2d.
March	87 1/2d.
May	88 1/2d.
July	88 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec. 28

December	dol 0.92
May	dol 0.91 1/2.
July	dol 0.65 5/8.

N. Y. Sugar

New York, Dec. 28.

March	2.21
May	2.30
July	2.31
September	2.32

BUSINESS HOLIDAYS

Banks and Markets will remain entirely closed on Friday and Saturday the 31st inst. and 1st January on account of "New Year" holidays. Trading in forward cotton business will be permitted on 31st December from 12 noon to 3 p.m. only.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 29.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266
Bank's buying T T 263 7/8
PARIS
Bank's selling T T 1,102
Bank's buying T T 1,122
JAPAN
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Bank buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
HAVI
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
DELHI
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4
CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.99 3/4 28th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 29th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 29th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 3/4 29th instant.
Java/London 8.93 1/8 29th instant.
London/Paris 147.15 28th instant.
London/Belgium 29.45 28th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.62 1/4 28th instant
London/Berlin 12.40 1/2 28th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 28th instant.
London/New York 4.99.70 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.98 3/8 28th instant
London/Italy 95.00 28th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold closed 27th instant.
Gold £6-19-7 28th instant.
Silver London Ready closed 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 3/16 28th instant.
Silver London Forward closed 27th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 28th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 28th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 29

6 1/2 February	Rs. 110
6 1/2 April	Rs. 111
10 1/2 February	Rs. 130
10 1/2 April	Rs. 128
20 1/2 February	Rs. 165
20 1/2 April	Rs. 163

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 28.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£87 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.99.70
Paris	174.15
Berlin	12.40 1/2
Madrid	nominal 76.00
Amsterdam	8.98 3/8
Brussels	29.45
Milan	95.00
Berne	21.62 1/4
Prague	142.31

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton December sellers	£12/13/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton December sellers	£15/2/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton December sellers	£15/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan. sellers	£14/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton December sellers	£14/2/6

CLOVE BOYCOTT TELLS

The following figures showing exports of Cloves from Zanzibar between July and November that the Indian boycott is becoming very impressive.

	1936 cwt.	1937 cwt.
India	2329	1043
Dutch East Indies	6320	1289
U. S. A.	2470	262
Britain	5961	4442
Others	7864	7891
Total	33644	29564

HISTORY OF COTTON GROWING IN UGANDA

Syndicates Against African Peasantry

(3)

Mr. U. K. Dua in continuation of cotton growing in Uganda writes:—

The third phase in the history of the Cotton Industry in Uganda opened with the enactment of the Cotton Ordinance of 1926 which embodied all the control measures taken up-to-date. It however omitted provisions for the fixing of the minimum price to be paid to growers, for the ginning of raw cotton belonging to those who had no ginnery and for the protection of Indian traders who had brought raw cotton from the beginning of the industry and who had been compelled to erect permanent rat-proof buildings in markets in 1925-26.

This phase also opened with the closing of the ranks of the ginners, both Indian and European against the grower and the Indian middlemen. Attempts at the formation of cotton Buying syndicates were made in 1927 in Busoga and Lango districts of the Eastern Provinces. These did not meet with any success, but the ginners had made their attitude of hostility to the middlemen and their inclination to profiteer very apparent.

FIRST EXPERIMENT

The first successful experiment in combine was made in Buganda seed cotton Buying and ginning Association. The aim was to buy direct from the grower and to gin cotton thus purchased only by members. As no one not possessing a ginnery could be a member, the Indian middlemen had nowhere to take cotton belonging to them for getting it ginned.

The Middlemen met in a conference on the 14th and 15th September 1928 at Jinja and formed themselves into a Free Traders' Union of Uganda. They submitted a memorandum to the Protectorate of Government in which they detailed the consequences of the ginners organization as follows:—

1. It has resulted in the passing of the cotton transport into the hands of about 70 ginners and thrown out of employment a large number of native and Indian transport workers.

2. It has also thrown out of employment hundreds of native clerks and labourers.

3. The condition imposed on members of the combine that they would not gin any cotton submitted by a non-member of the combine has tended to eliminate the small cotton buyer at the stores.

The buying of the seed cotton at the ginneries coupled with the enforced squeezing out of non-syndicatist buyer has placed the ginner in the position of being able to determine arbitrarily the proportion of his return and to dictate prices to the grower.

The practical usurping of the monopoly of the industry has resulted in a reduced return to the grower. The price paid in the Buganda Province has been undisputedly lower than the price paid elsewhere and during the last season.

The native grower has had to stint himself owing to poorer return and retail trade in imported goods has not been brisk.

The African peasants were considerably alarmed. A Protective Organisation of natives sprang up in Buganda and Busoga. The Government were perturbed and afraid that cotton cultivation would receive a setback. No immediate steps were however taken. The Free Traders' Union had suggested the following measures for adoption.

Combines to dictate the prices of seed cotton be declared illegal.

An enquiry be undertaken at once into the effects of the combine that occurred last season in Buganda on the cotton situation.

The activities of all combines of the nature mentioned above be suspended by legislative action or executive orders at once.

In case delay occurs in taking the steps suggested in 1, 2 and 3 Government should erect their own ginneries in suitable districts or the Free Traders' Union or members thereof be permitted to erect their own ginneries in them to permit of cotton purchased by small buyers being ginned.

ENQUIRY

The Union also asked for a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

A deputation of the Union waited upon the Hon. the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Protectorate on the 31st December, 1928. They were told that Government had no intention of setting up any special body to fix prices, but that if Government felt satisfied that the producer was being penalised, measures will be taken to deal with the situation.

Syndicates [illegible] all over the Protectorate in the season of 1929 and the African peasantry strongly protested against them. The marketing of cotton was held up for a prolonged period in certain areas and Government had to accept the suggestion of the Free Traders' Union that a Commission of Enquiry be appointed. In March 1929 the position was survey exhaustively by the Morris Carter Commission.

The Young Basoga Association representing native views to the Provincial Commissioner, Jinja stated as follows:—

We therefore suggest that Government in consultation with the Native Government of Busoga should devise measures for organising cotton growing on an economic basis and for declaring illegal any combine calculated to dictate prices to the grower in this infant state of the industry.

REPRESENTATION

We beg most humbly and respectfully to suggest in this direction that our people are ready to assist Government in every way. We propose that our Association will collect funds place them at the disposal of a Board of Trustees composed of representatives of our Association. The Busoga Lukiko and the Government for investing them in the work of protecting the industry intact in the interest of the growers. We further suggest that these funds should be applied to the erection stores in centres and of ginneries in the district. Management and trusteeship of these stores and ginneries should vest in a body of the nature of Board of Trustees. The stores and ginneries should be worked in order to gin Busoga cotton at fixed pirces with economic margin of profits which should go to the accumulation of original funds.

We are aware that the question of working the stores and the ginneries will arise in regard to our not being in possession of the necessary experience and technical skill. We are willing that for such time as skilled native managers and Engineers are available. Indian or European experts should be employed on salary basis. We estimate that for the present only one such tribal ginnery should at present be erected and one store at each centre. We request therefore that immediate steps should be taken to grant our Association store sites and a site for the erection of a ginnery and for the institution of a Board of Trustee as outlines above.

Government had no reply to make to this suggestion. The Morris Carter Commission found that cotton prices paid to the grower had been detrimentally affected by the formation of combines and recommended in favour of the Free Traders' Union's proposal that Government should fix minimum prices for growers. They also recommended that a maximum ginning charge for ginning non-ginners' cotton should also be fixed. They however recommended that cotton Buying and ginning syndicates should be encouraged and assisted and that no new ginnery site should be granted. In regard to middlemen they adopted a distinctly hostile attitude and stated that they had better be reduced to the position of agents and wage-earners. The need of compensating middlemen in the Eastern Province where they had invested permanent stores was however accepted.

(Continued.).

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 24th day of December, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	31,01,60,000
Notes in circulation:	
(a) Legal Tender in India	179,85,77,690
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,68,04,000
Total Notes issued	214,75,41,000
Total Liabilities	214,75,41,000
ASSETS	Rs.
A Gold Coin and Bullion:	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,65,79,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,37,41,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	214,75,41,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.077 per cent.	

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 24th December, 1937.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	9,66,66,000
(b) Banks	22,45,30,000
(c) Others	1,25,45,000
Bills Payable	1,10,000
Other Liabilities	1,60,34,000
Rupees	45,08,85,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	31,00,61,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	99,000
Rupee Coin	4,30,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,42,000
Bills Discounted	
(a) Internal	
(b) External	
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	
Balances held abroad**	3,72,27,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	3,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,10,26,000
Other Assets	1,16,00,000
Rupees	45,08,85,000

*Includes £50,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Com.	6
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	19
American Tel. and Tel	144 1/2
Western Union Telg.	23
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	34
New York Central	16 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	74
Crucible Steel	32
Ludlum Steel	15
National Steel	59
United States Steel	52 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 1/4
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	50
Chrysler	48
Republic Steel	16
Int. Nickel of Canada	42 1/4
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	55
Great Northern	21
Electric Power and Light	11
Consolidated Edison	22
Erie	6
Standard Oil of N.J	44
General Motors	31
General Electric	40 1/4
Socony Oil	15
Chase National Bank	29
National City Bank	24 1/4
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	84
Elec. Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	36
Firestone Rubber Company	19
National Dairy	13
Sun Life of Canada	460
United States Smelting	57
Amr. Forn. Power 5 p.c. Debs	51
American Car and Foundry	22
American Can	79
Hershey	22
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	51
Peerless Corporation	4

Market declined because of year-end tax selling and some short selling on fears of possibility of Government's anti-trust drive. After close of the market President Roosevelt in this conference with press men suggested possibility of additional Navy Programme and silver announcement before Friday. He didn't reveal whether any reduction in domestic silver price is contemplated. General motors estimate January production 45 per cent of capacity and announce laying off 32,000 men and putting of factories on 3 days week. Boeing and Douglas Aircraft manufacturers have orders to occupy them for 2 years at full capacity. Peerless Corporation earned 84 cents in 12 months ending 30th September 1937.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1937

Distrust Of People Should Disappear

GOVT. MUST TRAIN PEOPLE FOR DEFENCE OF COUNTRY, SAYS BASU IN WELCOME SPEECH AT LIBERAL CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA: December 29.

"I appeal to all interested in this country, Europeans and Indians, not to forget the great work that lies before us. If the country is strong, healthy and prosperous, the relations that will normally develop will render Ottawa Pacts, trade agreements and Communal Awards unnecessary. The best agreement is a bond of mutual sympathy and understanding.

"It must be recognised that India's aspiration for self-rule is normal and just. Delay in the recognition of that fact is likely to aggravate the situation. With the stigma of an inferior status removed, with chronic poverty, disease and ignorance successfully grappled and with facilities for the free exercise of the powers of a self-governing State, India will be one of the strongest factors in ensuring world peace."

This note of optimism was struck by Mr. J. N. BASU, Chairman of the Reception Committee while welcoming the delegates to the 10th session of the National Liberal Federation of India, held here to-day, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

"There is general anxiety as to how the Federation will work. There is apprehension that the Indian States with their medieval systems of administration will be a drag, retarding the proper functioning of the Centre both legislative and executive, is such that there is occasion for such apprehension.

With the commencement of the working of the Federation, and the active contact with British Indian Units and their representatives, the pace of the States is likely to be expedited. These circumstances combined with the normal urge for progress as time rolls on is expected to imbue the States at an early date with progressive ideas and impulses.

Mr. Basu next drew attention to some of the important issues which affect the interests of the people of the country and said:

"We cannot reconcile ourselves to the provisions of the Government of India Act as regards commercial discrimination. With our industrial and commercial backwardness we are faced with competition from countries, not only with very considerable resources, but with efficient, powerful and strongly supported organisations. It is difficult for some of our industries, such as shipping, to grow unless there is discrimination in our favour.

Other countries under similar circumstances resort to protection and subsidies. But at this early stage of our industrial life, we are expected to achieve what no other country has been able to achieve. The provisions of the Constitution Act should without delay be brought into line with the realities of the situation.

INDIANS IN COLONIES

"The treatment of Indians overseas is felt keenly in this country. There is a general idea that such treatment is due to the inferior status that India occupies in the commonwealth of nations which has Britain for its Centre. Our thanks are due to the Right Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri for his work in the Dominions and Malaya and to our Agents in South Africa for their attempts at removal of our disabilities.

The clove regulations at Zanzibar are aimed at depriving Indians of their long-standing rights. The Government of India should insist upon the question of Indian rights abroad being kept to the fore until our wrongs are remedied.

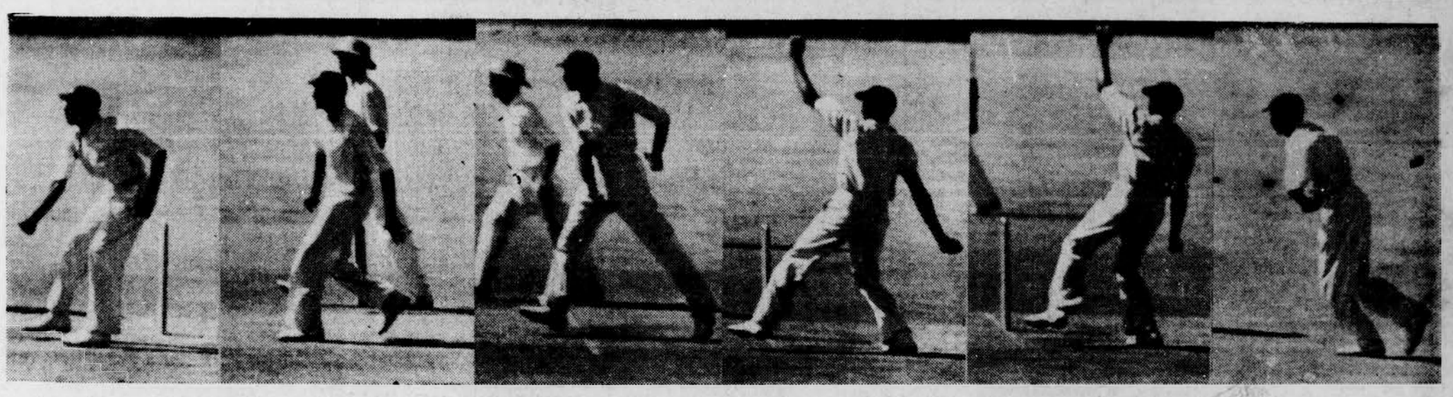
Having regard to the number of Indians residing in the Colonies, the Dominions and foreign countries, there should be a special Department of the Government of India to look after their interests.

DEFENCE PROBLEM

"Regarding our Defence we cannot but look upon the position with some anxiety. In various ways we have been excluded from the knowledge of defence with modern arms. There may be no immediate danger. But we have noticed the break-down of the League machinery for maintenance of peace. We know of the seas and lands that intervene between India and Britain. It should not be difficult under the circumstances to appreciate what we feel.

"The policy of Defence requires a thorough change. Distrust of the people should disappear. There should be no delay in framing a policy aimed at facing the realities of the situation. We should not look merely to campaigns in Waziristan. We have extensive land borders and a very long seaboard. We have no organisation of coast-defence and no arrangements to face air inroads into the interior. For these, reliance must to a great extent be placed on the people. While other countries are preparing for self-defence, the Government of India appear to be almost sleeping. They require awakening. Otherwise, it may be too late.

—United Press.



Major C. K. Nayudu, who with the assistance of Naoomal so surprisingly turned the scales against Deodhar's XII and effected such rapid fall of wickets is seen here in various stages of bowling attack.

OBSERVE MUSLIM LEAGUE WEEK

Punjab Central Organising Committee's Decision

LUCKNOW Dec 28.

The Central Organizing Committee of the Provincial Muslim League met last week-end at the Manmudabad House with Raja Sahib of Mahumudabad in the Chair

The Committee passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Sheikh Mushir Husain Kidwai, Member of the Council of State.

The Committee decided that Muslim League week should be observed throughout the province from 3rd January to 10th January to enroll members, organize primary committees and district committees and for popularising the economic programme of the League as passed by the All-India session of the Muslim League held in Lucknow.

A sub-committee to devise ways and means to co-operate with other minority committees, a propaganda committee and a committee to represent any grievances or any matter which require to be brought before the legislature, were also appointed by the Committee.—United Press

RELEASE OF HANSRAJ

Interpellations In Punjab Assembly

LYALLPUR, (By Mail.)

Seth Ram Narain M.L.A. has given notice of the following questions for the next session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly:—

Has the Honourable Premier seen the statement of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatullah, Premier of Sind in the "Tribune" of 16th December, in which he is reported to have said that he was prepared to consider the question of release of Hansraj "Wireless" if the Punjab Government recommends his release?

Will the Hon Premier recommend the release of Hansraj in view of the statement of the Sind Premier? If not, why not?.—United Press.

SERIOUS OFFENCE AGAINST CONGRESS

Asaf Ali Demands Disciplinary Action Against Rowdies

NEW DELHI, December 23.

Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., who has gone on a brief tour to Southern India, has issued the following statement to the Press in regard to the election of Delhi-delegates to the Haripura Congress session:

"As I was stepping into the train I was supplied with a brief account of what happened on December 22 at the Delhi Congress Office at the time of the scrutiny of nominations for the Haripura Congress. I was both surprised and pained to learn that there occurred an ugly scene, in which some of those who professed to have signed the creed of the Congress resorted to violence not merely in words, but deeds and thereby violated the very first article of the creed which they had solemnly adopted. If violence is introduced into the Congress organisation the whole edifice will topple over in no time. I, therefore, look upon this incident as a very serious offence against the National organisation whose whole foundation to-day rests on orderly, peaceful (non-violent) and disciplined conduct of its adherents. Under no circumstances can such conduct be condoned. The higher authorities should immediately hold a thorough inquiry, rather calling and fully considering an explanation from those alleged to have been guilty of conduct complained of, whether directly or indirectly by instigation if their guilt is proved, disqualify them from exercising any electoral right for a long time to serve as a corrective and an example.

The time has, also come for drastically purging the Congress of the unruly and irresponsible elements. Those who under the cloak of freedom of speech and action, and under the protection of the National Flag, are both talking and acting wildly in a manner, which they dared not think of so long as the Congress was not in office, must be subjected to strict and prompt disciplinary action. If chaos within the organisation has to be prevented, the irresponsibility should be ruthlessly rooted out.—United Press.

INDIAN INTERESTS AT STAKE

Discriminating Legislation In Burma

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

"The promised advantages that Burma was going to derive as a separated unit of the Empire remain yet to be realised", said Mr. R. G. Iyengar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech at the 2nd All-Burma Indian Conference, which opened to-day its two-day session at the City Hall.

Mr. Iyengar is the President of the Burma Indian Association and the Deputy Leader of the Indian Parliamentary Group in the House of Representatives in Burma.

The Chairman went on to say that almost the very first act of separated Burma, though he was glad to state, it was not the act of the Ministers chosen from the elected Representatives, by the executive order of His Excellency the Governor, was the raising of the postal, telegraph and parcel rates.

The second result of separation was to be seen in the various bills which had been introduced in the Burma Legislature. These bills might be divided into three classes. One set dealt with land problems. The second set might be roughly styled as social bills such as those relating to marriage and inheritance, while there was a bill which might be put in the third category, namely, the Domicile Bill which was more or less political in nature. Some of these bills were plainly directed against Indian interests in Burma while others in the guise of safeguarding certain members of the Burmese community directly affect non-Burmans in Burma, Indians in particular.

Mr. Iyengar concluded: "There are other matters equally important such as the employment of Indians in the Public Services and on the Public Service Commission, the appointment of Indian Judges in the High Court, the education of Indian children in Burma and the proposal to amend the Rangoon Municipal Act. These are questions which vitally affect our community".

"The day our sectional tendencies grow and assume form, it will seal the fate of Indians in Burma" observed Mr. S. A. A. Tyabji, son of the late Mr. Abbas Tyabji, President of the Conference, in delivering his address. He urged the Indians to stand shoulder to shoulder, to brave the storm, and to have better understanding.—A. P.

MAHASABHA AT ONE WITH CONGRESS

India, The Common Motherland Of Hindus And Muslims, Says Savarkar

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

We, Hindus and Mussalmans are one and not separate in India, our motherland. We should all strive for the attainment of complete swaraj", declared Mr. Vinayak Savarkar, President-Elect of the Hindu Mahasabha at the termination of the procession. He added, the Hindu Mahasabha was one with the National Congress. The Suddhi Conference has been arranged to be held tomorrow along with the Hindu Mahasabha under the presidentship of Dr. Moonje, who is expected to arrive this afternoon.

A number of delegates of the Hindu Mahasabha are arriving from far off parts of the country including three from Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar and four Buddhists from Calcutta.—A. P.

"RAJA SAHEB OF SAUGOR" DEAD

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 29.

Raghunath Rao Appasaheb Kher, popularly known as "the Raja Saheb of Saugor", a direct descendant of the Saugor Raj Ruling family, who was interned here, expired to-day after a brief illness. His funeral was largely attended.

Object Of Education

Equipment For Struggle Of Life

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

"If the object of education is be to equip us for the struggle of life, to enable us to take our place by the side of me who are the masters of the world, to make us self-reliant, active and successful it has to be admitted that the educational system now in vogue in our country has failed? Thus said Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury, Chairman, Reception Committee, 13th session of the All-India Education Conference while welcoming the delegates when the Conference opened at Senate House last evening.

Continuing the speaker referred to what he called one of the initial defects in the present system of education which was planned to supply the demand then keenly felt of cheap clerical labour and English knowing subordinate judiciary, the high offices in both lines being kept reserved for the Rulers.

His principal complaint against the present system was that it had not produced men who have added to the wealth of the nation or the country. It had not even helped to conserve the country's wealth. All round these souls see a huge waste of human brains and energy. He referred to the profession of law and said, "It is a parasite profession, yet for want of any other opening, young men are entering it by hundreds every year. The result is that brilliant intellects which might have shown in the sphere of, say, Banking, Industry, Agriculture or Commerce not in the Bar Libraries.

I would suggest for the consideration of the President and the members of the Conference whether one of the first duties of persons in charge of education of young men and boys should not be to guide them and induce them to take up lines where they may easily find profitable employment and whether the Universities should not set their face against the army of the educated unemployed. It has to be admitted with regret that our present educational system makes snobs of our students and they become misfits in the social organism."

BIHAR FINANCE MINISTER

PATNA, December 28.

Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister, who was injured in a motor accident, is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Srikrishna Singh, the Premier, has cancelled all his tour programmes consequent on his being required to do the work of the Finance Minister also, till the latter's recovery.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

I WON'T DO YOUR DIRTY WORK, FLACK-- NOT ANY MORE! I'VE GONE STRAIGHT!--- LET ME GO!---
I'M GETTING OUT OF HERE---I'M GOING TO TELL THE POLICE ----
LYMAN ANDERSON
NO, YOU DON'T, YOU LITTLE SPITFIRE!
IF INSPECTOR WADE EVER HEARS OF THIS
HE IS GOING TO HEAR OF SHASTA --- BECAUSE YOU'RE GOING TO WRITE TO HIM--- WHAT I TELL YOU TO WRITE!
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